EIGHT PAGES FROM YESTERDAY'S The New York Times THE WEEK IN REVIEW INSIDE TODAY

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Iraq claims key Iran town taken

BEIRUT (AP). — Iraq said its forces stormed the key highway city of Susangerd in southwest Iran yesterday, *killing 430 defenders in* house-to-house combat. Iran accused the invaders of atrocities, including rape and chemical warfare.

Conceding that Iraqi forces entered the city's eastern residential sector, Iran's official news agency, Pars, and Teheran Radio claimed the "infidels used chemical bombs" for the "mass slaughter of Susangerd's people."

Pars claimed enemy troops "raped and killed girls" and quoted Susangerd's governor as saying that the Iraqis were "shooting Iranian soldiers on sight in the streets."

A communique from the Iraqi command broadcast over Baghdad Radio said tank-led troops were "mopping-up and destroying the enemy" in Susangerd.

Teheran Radio said last night that Susangerd was continuing to resist the enemy and that 51 Iraqi tanks were destroyed, 45 by the Iranian air force and six by troops. It said enemy troops had penetrated part of the city but had not gained control of it.

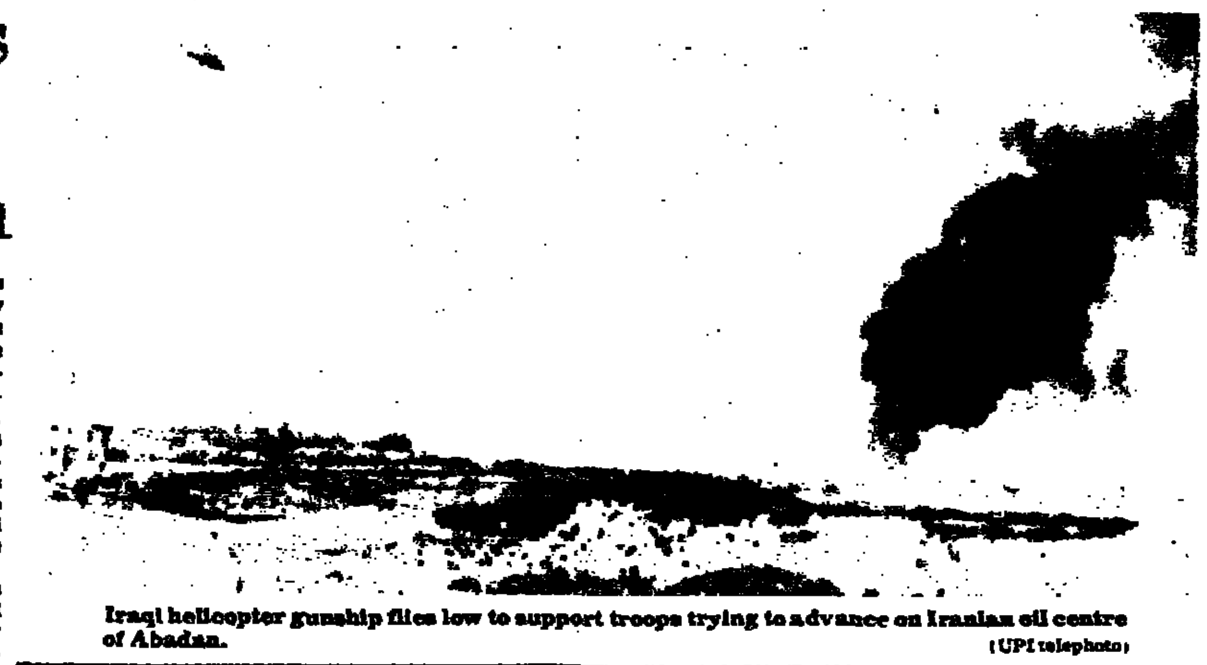
The capture of Susangerd would mean the most significant battlefield gain for the Iraqis since they overran virtually all of Iran's major port city of Khorramshahr on the eastern shore of the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway three weeks ago.

Susangerd, 120 kilometres north of Khorramshahr and 33 km. into Khuzestan from the Iraqi border, sits at the end of a 48-km. highway to Khuzestan's capital of Ahvaz. If the Iraqis conquer Susangerd, the highway would open for their tanks to advance on Ahvaz.

Pars said diehard Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime put up stiff resistance to block the Iraqi advance into the rest of Susangerd from the eastern outskirts. It claimed more than 500 enemy troops killed and conceded that 30 Revolutionary Guards "achieved martyrdom."

The Iraqi communique claimed Susangerd's defenders were "fleeing in panic" and that 30 Revolutionary Guards drowned in the Karkheh river skirting the town, as they tried to escape.

Pars and Teheran radio claimed that 89 Iraqi troops were killed in fighting in Gilan Gharb on the front's northern sector. The war reports also claimed that Abadan's defenders beat back fresh Iraqi attempts to cross the Bahmanshir river on the city's eastern outskirts, capturing 16 Iraqi soldiers.



Iraqi helicopter gunship flies low to support troops trying to advance on Iranian oil centre of Abadan. (UPI telephoto)

Hurvitz budget will boost cabinet tension

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz was the target of bitter attacks over his economic policies in yesterday's cabinet meeting. Official sources expect the tension between Hurvitz and several cabinet ministers to increase as inflation climbs even higher and the finance minister confronts his colleagues' objections to the stringent budget he plans to table.

According to these sources the tension will grow because Hurvitz' demands for budget cuts will be especially unwelcome in an election year. (The elections are scheduled for November 1981, and the budget Hurvitz is working on is for the financial year that begins in April.)

Yesterday's debate on the economy was unplanned and was apparently provoked by a comment *on the Histadrut demonstration* against the government's policies outside the prime minister's office at the time of the cabinet meeting. (Story — page 2)

The only result of the argument was a decision to schedule a full-scale economic debate at a cabinet meeting after Prime Minister Menahem Begin returns from the U.S.

Hurvitz came under a particularly bitter attack from Health Minister Eliezer Shostak. One indication of Hurvitz' isolation was that he won no support on his opposition to the amount of compensation for Rafiah area settlers who have to evacuate their homes.

Accusing Hurvitz of causing a near collapse of the economy, Shostak said the finance minister had failed, even though he had received more support than any finance minister ever got from cabinet colleagues.

There are hungry people in the country, Shostak declared, and Israel cannot afford to live with Hurvitz' slogan of "I haven't any" — the minister's frequent answer when asked to hand out more money.

Hurvitz, after hearing Shostak, said it was possible "that these horses (ministers) can't pull together any more."

Hurvitz is demanding that next year's budget be prepared without each minister being consulted beforehand on his ministry's special needs. Attacking this intention, Labour and Social Affairs Minister Israel Katz said it is tantamount *to what he called economic* dictatorship.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg called for a diagnosis of the economic situation before any decisions are taken.

Hurvitz last week blamed the minister's overspending for the current state of inflation which peaked in October at 11 per cent a month and is expected to be even higher in November.

As he left yesterday's meeting, *Hurvitz said the ministers cannot* continue to demand higher budgets and at the same time call him "Yigael, the printer of money."

During the meeting Hurvitz harshly criticized the Histadrut, whose leaders were demonstrating outside. The Histadrut, he said, had deliberately torpedoed his proposed deal to freeze wages and prices. . . .

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, who chaired yesterday's meeting in Begin's absence, summed up the debate saying that inflation is worrying, and last month's 11 per cent rise in the Cost-of-Living Index was a grave symptom. A special debate on the economy was needed, he continued, and he asked the Treasury to come up with specific proposals for controlling prices at the next cabinet meeting.

Bank of Israel sources said yesterday that there will be no way to avoid a clear anti-inflation policy sooner or later. Local products must be exposed to imported competition through lower tariffs, income tax and National Insurance Institute fees must be lowered, and the government must postpone initiating rises in the prices of goods and services it controls, they said.

Hurvitz and Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt have in the meantime postponed several price rises which need government approval. Patt was due to authorize higher prices for margarine and chocolate but has apparently decided to postpone this for several days.

Hurvitz was due to authorize higher prices for milk and milk products, but this too has apparently been postponed.

Cabinet approves compensation for evacuation

Sinai settlers to receive IS1,100m.

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cabinet yesterday approved the principles of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon's plan to compensate the Rafiah Approaches settlers for their evacuation, and it authorized an outlay of some IS1,-100 million to cover this expenditure. Some 350 families in 11 villages are involved.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz was the only minister to vote against the plan, charging that the national economy could not shoulder the financial burden.

The compensation ceiling envisaged for an entire family, settled there since the area was first developed and owning a large farm, will be as high as IS2.4m. But most of the farms, which are smaller and newer, will get about 60 per cent of the maximum.

The cabinet set up a special committee of ministers, comprising Hurvitz, Sharon, Justice Minister *Moshe Nissim*, and *Attorney-*General Yitzhak Zamir, to finalize the arrangements.

The negotiations with the Rafiah Approaches settlers have been dragging on for 18 months. The government's move to reach a decision comes in the wake of recent threats by the settlers to sabotage the normalization of relations with Egypt by blocking the land borders. The settlers had complained bitterly that the government was ignoring them.

The committee of ministers will have to decide what part of the compensation will be taxable and what part will be tax-free. The settlers have demanded that the government pay on their behalf whatever tax devolves on them, but this would require special legislation.

The cabinet decided yesterday *that the Treasury would not pay the* estimated fees of IS30m., demanded by the lawyers who have represented the settlers.

The evacuation must be completed within the next 18 months under terms of the peace treaty.

The agriculture minister said that settlers who stay until the deadline should receive an extra bonus over and above the maximum compensation. His colleagues, however, said that the ceiling should be reserved only for those who stay until the end, while settlers who leave earlier would get somewhat less.

Although Hurvitz had approved the compensation plan while it was being worked out with Agriculture Ministry officials, he said he was voting against it because he feared it would cost still more than the IS1,100m. estimated. "We should not spend according to our appetites, but according to our possibilities," Hurvitz said.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i said it was vital for the settlers to stay on the spot until the last moment, not only for the production potential they represented, especially for the export market, but also for political reasons.

"There is no way of knowing what political developments might ensue in the next 18 months," *Moda'i said.*

Ministers did not interpret Moda'i's words as a call to revise the Camp David agreement, with regard to the evacuation of the Rafiah settlements.

Outside the cabinet, however, Geula Cohen (Tehiya) claimed that Moda'i, as well as Hurvitz, and Transport Minister Haim Landau, wanted to revise the Camp David agreement.

Cohen appealed to the Rafiah settlers to stay put, because they might not have to move after all. She noted that Camp David contained a clause whereby either party could request a revision.

(The only condition is that the other party agrees to discuss such a revision.)

NEWS ANALYSIS DAVID LANDAU

What now for weakened Hurvitz?

The strange doings at yesterday's cabinet meeting have given rise to two complementary theories: that Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz has been gravely weakened, and that he is preparing a convenient scenario in which to quit.

There is solid political logic in both of these assessments. But well-placed observers wonder if they are not premature or over-simplistic. Is Hurvitz calling the shots — or is he being carried along now by the dynamic of recrimination and counter-recrimination in which he is engaged with his ministerial colleagues on the one hand, and with the Histadrut on the other?

Can Hurvitz still hope to dissociate himself from some of the government's failures by resigning and perhaps leaving the Likud? Or has he already waited too long and missed the chance by now?

The effectiveness, moreover, of Hurvitz's threat to go it alone depends to an important degree on *Moshe Dayan's willingness to go* with him. So far, Dayan's intentions are cloaked in typically oracular vagueness.

There is no question, according to observers, that Hurvitz's stock has fallen sharply in the cabinet. His success in narrowing the trade gap *does not set off*, in popular and political terms, the continuing growth in inflation. Acting Premier Yigael Yadin claimed yesterday that the chanting of the Histadrut demonstration did not disturb the cabinet's deliberations. But that is to measure the outpouring of public bitterness in decibels only.

A more astute political assessment would have readily conceded that the demonstrators and the feelings they expressed must have a profound impact on the confidence, credibility and life-expectancy of the government.

For although the demonstration yesterday was a less-than-spontaneous event, there seems little doubt that the widespread bitterness and resentment over inflation has lately become more intense than ever. This is not specifically because the figures have now hit a consistent "double *digit per month*" level, *but because* the real value of wages is perceptibly, palpably, falling.

As finance minister, Hurvitz is the natural target and focus of criticism — and the cabinet member whom other ministers naturally seek to turn into the scapegoat. *He for his part has been* quick to blame the other ministers, and especially the 'spending ministers,' for every new twist of the inflationary spiral.

Hurvitz's political options are delicately balanced. If he resigns there is no certainty that the government would fall. That strength-through-weakness that has propped it up for so long would probably support a renewed rallying around Begin. But Hurvitz would have thrown up the hope of ensuring safe spots in a depleted Likud list for himself and his two lieutenants, Zalman Shoval and Yitzhak Peretz.

If, on the other hand, he coaxes Dayan to lead the band of Rafi faithful in another brave new party, Hurvitz would very probably be throwing away his chance of holding high office again. For, unless this revamped Rafi emerges as *the "balance of power"* between the two big blocs, its likely electoral strength will entitle it to only one senior cabinet seat — which would presumably be taken by Dayan.

Madrid parley lauds Peres, Labour Party

Socialists back 'Jordanian option'

Jerusalem Post Staff
and Agencies

MADRID. — The Socialist International ended a four-day conference yesterday by approving a resolution on the Middle East which endorses the Labour Party led by Shimon Peres as the only viable force for peace in Israel and by supporting Labour's 'Jordanian option.'

The delegates from 42 socialist and social democratic parties ended their 15th post-war conference by approving a series of resolutions on major political and economic questions.

The resolution favourable to Labour and its policies was brought before the conference after a vote taken Saturday night in the executive committee. At this meeting the pro-Israel proposal defeated by a vote of 16 to 6 a proposal backed by Spain, Italy, Austria and Senegal calling for talks between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The resolution approved yesterday by the conference noted the "important statement" Friday by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, former West German chancellor Willy Brandt, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Shimon Peres backing the "Jordanian option."

"We consider the Israeli Labour Alignment, led by Shimon Peres, the only viable force for peace for and with Israel," it said.

The resolution did not mention the PLO, which was represented at the conference by its "roving ambassador for Europe," Dr. Issam Sartawi.

"We call upon the Israelis, the neighbouring countries and the Palestinians to negotiate peace," it said.

Peres told *Davar* correspondent Gideon Kouts that the resolution represents the first Israeli victory on the PLO question at international conferences during the last three years. He added that the cooperation of the Egyptian National Democratic Party, Sadat's party, contributed to the success of the resolution.

Brandt told a news conference that the resolution was a compromise that avoided spelling out a position on the PLO in concrete terms. This was to avoid jeopardizing Peres' chances in next year's *elections.*

Brandt, re-elected president of the International for a third two-year term, said the final text of the resolution was the result of differences within the executive committee.

In another resolution, the conference expressed concern at the possible consequences of Ronald Reagan's election on the limitation of nuclear weapons.

It also said Reagan's support for some dictatorships in Latin America was cause for concern, and the Socialists would regard the new U.S. attitude towards Latin America as a signal of its attitude towards the rest of the world.

Other resolutions appealed to warring Iran and Iraq to respond with "openness and cooperation" to the peace mission of Swedish Socialist Olaf Palme and backed the movement for free labour unions in Poland.

The Socialists said there was "a clear need" for an all-European conference on energy cooperation. Asserting that the deepening world economic crisis was due not only to higher oil prices but also to failures in the present economic order, they proposed a "dramatically planned structural change" to create new jobs and redistribute resources and income.

Jackson: Leave West Bank security to Israel

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Democratic Senator Henry Jackson, named by President-elect Ronald Reagan as a foreign policy adviser, said yesterday that responsibility for the security of the West Bank should remain in the hands of Israel.

Speaking on the CBS TV programme *Face the Nation*, Jackson added that UN Security Council Resolution 242 did not demand an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders, but spoke of defensible borders. In his opinion, said Jackson, this was also the view of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The Washington State senator turned aside questions on whether he might join a Reagan cabinet as either secretary of state or secretary of defence, saying he had not been approached about a job by anyone who could speak for Reagan.

Asked about the effect of a Reagan presidency on prospects for peace in the Middle East, Jackson noted that "the president-elect has a long record in support of the State of Israel.

"The one nation, along with Egypt, that is absolutely critical in terms of stability and strength in the Middle East is Israel," Jackson said.

Shamir seeks new EC policy on ME

MUNICH. — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir arrived in Munich yesterday for an official visit to West Germany that starts tomorrow.

A major goal of his visit is to influence West Germany's stand on the European Community's planned Middle East initiative, to be discussed at an EC summit scheduled on December 1.

Shamir was scheduled to attend a memorial service at the site of the former Dachau concentration camp before joining Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn.

Speaking to reporters before his departure, Shamir said he believed that the EC might modify the policy adopted this summer in Venice, which called for self-determination for the Palestinians and a role for the PLO in negotiations. (AP, UPI)

Shortage of milk, dairy products in offing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Milk and dairy products are expected to be in short supply starting tomorrow if the farmers and dairies are not immediately granted a 20 per cent price hike or an equivalent subsidy, according to Yehuda Sa'adi, chairman of the economic department of the Histadrut's agriculture centre.

The finance and agriculture ministers were to have discussed the issue yesterday but postponed their meeting.

Sa'adi explained yesterday that the government's decision not to raise the prices of milk and dairy products already costs the farmers and dairies IS1m. per day or about IS25m. per month. He said losses to date are estimated at about IS15m. and "the farmers cannot wait any longer."

He said expenses to the farmers and dairies had increased by about 20 per cent, including the price of fodder for the cows and cost-of-living increases paid to workers.

Sa'adi did not say what the farmers planned to do with the milk, although he promised that milk would not be thrown away.

Begin in U.S.:

No trade of Golan for peace treaty

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Prime Minister Menahem Begin said yesterday Israel would never surrender the Golan Heights, even in exchange for a peace treaty with Syria.

He said in a television interview the government was still considering whether to support the Knesset bill to formally annex the area.

But, asked if all or part of the Heights *might* be given up for a treaty with Syria, he replied: "Israel by general consensus cannot descend from the Golan Heights."

Begin praised President-elect Ronald Reagan's "good statements" regarding the status of Jerusalem.

The U.S. should counter growing Soviet influence in the Middle East by relying on regional allies and *stationing forces there, he said.*

"I always agreed the U.S. should not be the policeman of the world but I don't think anybody should allow the Soviet Union to be the jailer of the world," he said.

Kuwait protests second Iranian attack on outpost

BEIRUT (AP). — Kuwait said Iranian jets rocketed a Kuwaiti border outpost for the second time in five days yesterday, rekindling fears of expanded warfare in the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

The Kuwaiti statement said Kuwaiti anti-aircraft guns "forced attacking Iranian planes to flee" after the aircraft caused "minor material damage" at the desert outpost of Al-Abdali on Kuwait's *northern border with Iraq.*

Kuwait held Iranian planes responsible for a similar rocketing of Al-Abdali on Wednesday, which prompted Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporting nation, to vow to go to Kuwait's aid "against any danger."

Reza Shah eludes assassination try

By CHARLES RICHARDS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

CAIRO. — Well-informed sources here said yesterday that Reza Shah, recently proclaimed successor to the late shah of Iran, escaped an assassination attempt on Thursday when a gunman opened fire on his car.

Neither Egyptian security authorities nor Reza Shah's secretariat in the Qubba palace would issue a formal denial of the report.

The sources said bullets shattered the window of the shah's car but he escaped unhurt.

Reza, a student of Middle *Eastern politics* at the American University in Cairo, has stopped attending lectures, apparently for security reasons.

MARTY ISAACS
author of the
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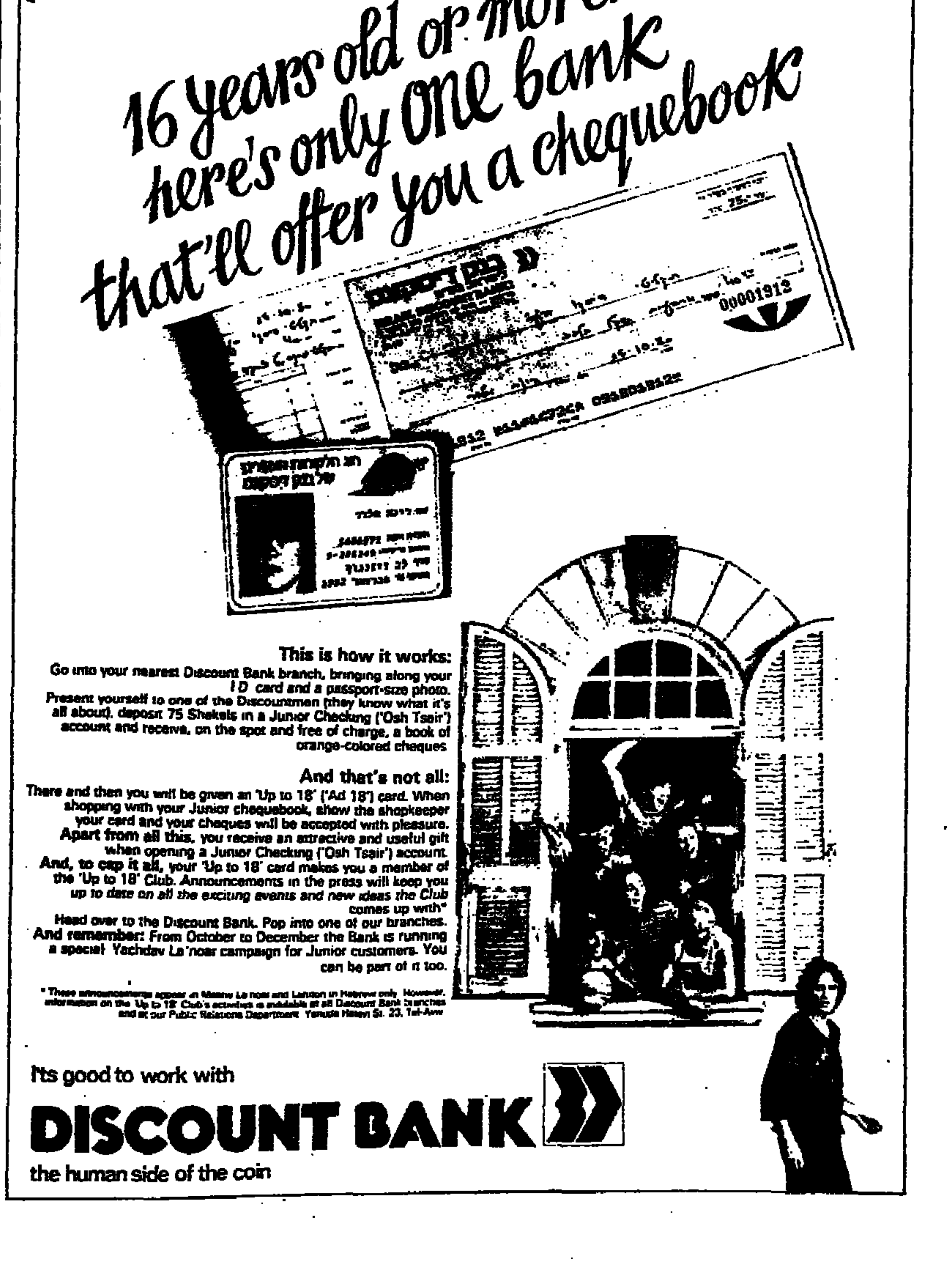

The Weather at Main

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Destinations

	MIN. C°	MIN. F°	MAX. C°	MAX. F°	
AMSTERDAM	7	45	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	13	55	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	18	64	31	87	Rain
CHICAGO	0	32	6	12	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	9	48	Rain
GENEVA	10	50	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	4	39	Rain
HONG KONG	20	68	26	79	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	9	48	21	70	Clear
LISBON	4	39	18	64	Clear
LONDON	13	55	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	-2	28	13	55	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-8	18	-2	28	Clear
NEW YORK	5	41	9	48	Cloudy
OSLO	-2	28	-2	28	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	13	55	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	16	61	30	86	Clear
SAO PAULO	14	57	25	77	Clear
STOCKHOLM	-1	30	3	37	Cloudy
TOKYO	9	48	13	55	Cloudy
TORONTO	-4	25	5	41	Clear
VIENNA	-2	28	5	41	Rain
ZURICH	-2	28	5	41	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy; possible local rain in the north.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	57	17—20	19
Golan	69	12—20	19
Nahariya	70	15—26	25
Safad	68	13—19	18
Haifa Port	69	20—26	25
Tiberias	46	15—29	28
Nazareth	95	15—23	23
Afula	57	16—25	25
Samaria	97	15—21	20
Tel Aviv	72	17—24	24
B-G Airport	63	17—25	25
Jericho	40	15—28	27
Gaza	75	16—24	24
Beersheba	46	15—25	25
Eilat	16	18—31	30
Tira Straits	50	23—30	29

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Past district governor Lucien Harris will speak about "The Rotary Fund" at the meeting of Rotary West at 7 p.m. at the King David Hotel.

Haifa University will auction 150 works by famous Israeli artists at 8.30 this evening at the Dan Carmel Hotel, Haifa. The auctioneer will be actor and film producer Oded Kotler, and all proceeds will go to the university.

Film actor Kirk Douglas and his wife toured the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus on Friday accompanied by university vice-president Simcha Dinitz.

ARRIVALS

The following presidents of WIZO federations, heading WIZO delegations from their respective countries, have arrived to participate in the 18th World WIZO Conference and 60th anniversary celebrations: Hellen Israel, Germany; Lunita Garson, Gibraltar; Freddie Marks, Holland; Bianca Finzi, Italy; Charlotte Ettlinger, Sweden; Trudy Dreyfus, Switzerland; and Rhebe Tatz, Zimbabwe.

DEPARTURES

David Kimhi, director-general of the Foreign Ministry, to the U.S. for a three-week mission on behalf of Israel Bonds and for meetings with U.S. government officials, representatives of President-elect Ronald Reagan, and members of the U.S. Jewish community.

Golda remembered

A memorial service held yesterday at Jerusalem's Mount Herzl, marking two years since Golda Meir's death, was attended by Acting Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, former president Ephraim Katzir, Histadrut Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel, former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin, former cabinet ministers, public officials, family members and ordinary citizens.

Professor Ephraim Katzir, who was president when Meir was prime minister, spoke at length about her public service, and her courage during the Yom Kippur War. (Itim)

Protest in Dimona

Several hundred residents of this Negev development town staged an hour-long demonstration yesterday to demand the deportation of the members of the Black Hebrew cult.

The demonstration was held in front of the local council offices with Mayor Jacques Amir, MK, and the police looking on.

'Misleading' IDF statements anger Education Ministry

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Education Ministry yesterday issued an unprecedented attack on the IDF, calling various army statements about disadvantaged youth "groundless and without foundation."

The ministry spokesman, in an implicit criticism of Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan and other army officers, yesterday said that "various IDF officers" had in the past months issued "misleading" statements about the dimensions of the problem of disadvantaged youth.

A ministry source yesterday quoted Eitan as saying at last week's memorial ceremony for David Ben-Gurion at Sde Boker that there were "tens of thousands of young illiterates of conscription age and tens of thousands more such under 18-year-olds."

Statements by Eitan, echoed by other senior IDF officers, that "only the IDF deals with these youths" and "only the IDF is capable of saving these youths" have also angered the Education Ministry.

Ministry spokesman Israel Cohen said that the ministry applauds the IDF's work with disadvantaged youth and also regards the problem as of "national importance."

But the spokesman strongly criticized the IDF's figures. He said that there are only 16,000 to 17,000 youths who do not attend any school and do not work, the yardstick by which "disadvantaged youth" are defined. "Nor are all these youths illiterates, as the IDF seems to imply," stated the spokesman.

The spokesman added that the number of such youths is "declining;" that the number of dropouts from grades 11 and 12 has fallen; that the number of high school pupils of Afro-Asian origin *has steadily increased; and that the* overall number of 11th and 12th graders has risen substantially in recent years, partly as a result of the free high school education introduced in 1978.

The spokesman also pointed out that the ministry last year set up two "youth villages" — at Ibim and in Kedma — to accommodate and train problem youth before their conscription. He added that 200 counsellors are employed by the government to prepare disadvantaged youths for their eventual conscription.

The IDF spokesman yesterday expressed "astonishment" at the ministry's criticism and stressed that until now the IDF and the ministry had cooperated fully with each other.

In an official statement, the spokesman noted that with regard to the figures quoted in the media, there were two major categories: a). "Soldiers and their contemporaries." This group comprised some 14,000 youths who had not completed elementary school and whose general educational and cultural background was poor. This did not allow for a high level of competence and advancement in the framework of compulsory service. b). The second category comprises some 15,000 to 17,000 youths aged 14-17 who are cut off from a favourable social framework and who do not study or work.

The spokesman said these figures were based on Central Bureau of Statistics data and that the IDF dealt with some 10,000 youths from the above categories.

400 potential immigrants meet with Begin in NY

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Fost Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Prime Minister Menahem Begin met with hundreds of American Jews planning to immigrate to Israel in the next two years at an assembly here on Saturday night.

About 400 potential immigrants attended the meeting, which was organized by the North American Aliya Movement. Begin compared the group to the "Bilu" movement — the first group of Zionist immigrants to arrive in Palestine in the 1880s. The audience also included about 70 Israeli emissaries.

Begin emphasized that "the greatness of this aliya is the *idealism of the immigrants who are* leaving the U.S. not because of persecution or hatred but because of their love for the Land of Israel." He expressed his hope that the group is the first in a large wave of Jewish immigrants from the U.S. and presented certificates of honour to representatives of the immigrants.

But the number of immigrants from North America has been decreasing steadily in the last year. There were about 3,000 immigrants in 1978, and only slightly more than 2,000 in 1979. In the Aliya Centre in New York they are expecting even fewer immigrants from North America this year.

The Jewish Agency is therefore planning to cut the number of emissaries to North America to only one third of the current total. It will transfer some of the responsibilities for immigration to other emissaries and to the local communities, and concentrate its efforts to attract immigrants on specific target-groups — mainly students and Israelis living abroad.

The prime minister's speech was interrupted twice — once by a member of the Jewish Defence League and the second time by a member of the audience who blamed the Israel government for deserting the Ethiopian Jews. The prime minister, responding to the second issue, said that "we are doing whatever is possible to save the Falashim, who are our brothers." He added that "for their own good" he did not want to elaborate on the subject.

Tonight, the prime minister is scheduled to address the national Israel Bonds dinner.

Autonomy session in Cairo today

Jerusalem Post Correspondant
and Agencies

CAIRO. — American negotiator James Leonard arrived here last night to take part in an experts-level round of Palestinian autonomy talks opening at Mena house in Giza today.

The one-day meeting will examine an American working paper designed to break the deadlock in the 17-month-old negotiations.

But diplomatic sources attached little importance to the session, saying that no progress should be expected before the new administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan officially takes over in January.

Egypt will be represented at the talks by Ambassador Ezzat Abdul-Latif and Israel by Haim Kubersky, director-general of the Interior Ministry.

Egyptian officials have been insisting that the only purpose of the talks is to prepare the way for a summit meeting between Premier Menahem Begin, President Anwar Sadat, and Reagan following the inauguration on January 20.

In a related development, the weekly magazine *Rose El-Youssef* reported yesterday that Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak would travel to the U.S. after Reagan takes office to discuss plans for the summit.

Our Military Correspondent reports:

The Egyptian delegation to the joint military committee with Israel arrived in Tel Aviv last night for four days of talks.

On the agenda will be reinstating normal travel procedures to the Santa Katerina monastery in Sinai. Last month the Egyptians informed Israel that foreigners would not be allowed to visit the monastery without going through Cairo. When *President Yitzhak Navon visited* Egypt last month, President Anwar Sadat agreed to rescind the limitation.

The commission will also discuss procedures for the policing of the El-Arish-Ras Muhammed interim line and several serious smuggling incidents along the border recently.

Some of the 8,000 persons who took part in yesterday's Histadrut-sponsored demonstration against the government's economic policies. (Zoom 77)

8,000 workers call on gov't to quit because of inflation

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An estimated 8,000 people demonstrated yesterday outside the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, waving fists, carrying signs and shouting that the government must resign because of the galloping inflation.

The Treasury accused the Histadrut labour federation, which organized the demonstration, of torpedoing its efforts to stem inflation.

A senior police officer estimated the size of the crowd, who came from all over the country in more than 200 chartered buses.

Placards carried by the demonstrators said the government "shows its face to the rich and its back to the poor." Israel Aircraft Industry employees advised the government to "resign before you destroy the state."

The main speaker at the demonstration was Histadrut Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel who said the government was responsible for the decline in the real value of workers wages. "This government is indifferent to the public's mood," he declared.

"Begin go home," some demonstrators called. "Hurvitz go home," others shouted.

"It's not only Hurvitz who is to blame," Meshel told them, "the entire government is guilty."

The secretary-general promised to continue the struggle to protect real wages, increase aid to the poor and guarantee full employment.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting, Labour and Social Affairs Minister Israel Katz said a preliminary calculation indicated the demonstration cost IS10m. "Had the Histadrut transferred that sum to those in need of welfare, it would have been possible to solve a great many of the most oppressive human problems," he said.

But Histadrut Trade Union Department head Israel Kessar estimated the cost to the federation at between IS200,000 and IS300,000.

Venezuelan minister here for trade talks

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (IHm). — Venezuela's Minister of Industry and Development Manuel Quijada arrived here yesterday afternoon for a four-day visit, designed to improve commercial ties between the two countries.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Gideon Patt, who greeted the guest and his 17-man entourage at the airport, said that the visit was part of an effort to increase foreign trade with Latin American countries. Patt noted that Israel currently exports about $10m. worth of goods to Venezuela, but that he hoped the annual rate would reach $100m.

Manuel Quijada, Venezuelan Minister of Industry and Development. (Ya'acov Sa'ar)

Galilee mayors assail government inaction

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — The government's policy toward Galilee was harshly criticized yesterday by the outgoing chairman of the association of local councils in Galilee, Baruch Vanger, during a meeting of the group's executive.

At the same meeting, Upper Nazareth Mayor Menahem Ariav was elected as the group's new chairman.

Vanger and several other heads of local councils complained that the cabinet's committee on the Galilee has hardly convened since it was appointed.

Doctors sanctions

The District Labour Court last night agreed to a government request to add Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus to a list of six *hospitals forbidden to engage in* work sanctions. Doctors at these hospitals have been refusing to discharge patients, thus overloading facilities.

The court will meet on Wednesday to decide on a government request to dock striking doctors' pay by 50 per cent.

Terrorists hit Israeli olives

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Terrorists yesterday released three South Lebanon residents who were kidnapped over the weekend as they were transporting olives bought in Israel to Beirut. A fourth person is still in terrorist hands.

The terrorists had stopped the Lebanese trucks, loaded with nine tons of olives purchased in Israel, at a checkpost on the road to Beirut.

The cargo, worth 45,000 Lebanese pounds, was burned.

South Lebanon militia commander Sa'ad Haddad yesterday said he would shell the coastal towns until the terrorists agree to pay compensation and to free the man still held.

The terrorists were reportedly able to identify the olives as Israeli because of their especially large size.

Until recently all sorts of Israeli goods, from beer to tractors, have been transported through South Lebanon for sale in Beirut. But recently, the terrorists have been attempting to stop this.

In the West Bank, the agricultural cooperatives have complained that the military government is demanding value added tax on olive oil exported to Jordan. Several trucks loaded with olive oil were not allowed to cross over to Jordan because the VAT had not been paid.

Stranded Indians to Bombay today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

One hundred and seven Indian nationals, stranded in Tel Aviv when their "employment agent" absconded with their money, will be flown to Bombay this afternoon.

Money for their tickets was loaned to them by the Indian government, represented locally by the British embassy.

The Tourism Ministry, peace activist Abie Nathan, the national police, VIP Travel of Tel Aviv and Emeco travel of Cairo, joined in raising enough money yesterday to pay their approximate $20,000 debt to the Ambassador Hotel, where they stayed in Tel Aviv.

The Indians were brought here by the Kumar brothers of New Delhi who promised them a year's employment at $700 a month, room and board, in exchange for a retainer of $2,000.

Three weeks ago the Kumars left the country with all of the group's money.

Beilinson close department wh two patients d

Jerusalem Post Repo

TEL AVIV. — The endoc department in Beilinson H where a nurse allegedly ca accidental death of two last week by giving them a formalin to drink instead water — is being disman Kupat Holim spokesm nounced yesterday.

The department's funct be switched to the various medicine department spokesman said. Hence tests for diabetes, and o monal disfunctions, will be by a sub-unit within each medicine department.

Procedures will also be to prevent a repetition of dent. The decision to elim docrinology as a separa was said to have bee because some patients hesitant to go there for te

Kupat Holim circles continued to express their ment at the incident. "Not formalin have a highly effect on the mouth and th the very taste is enough to person try to vomit before a lethal dose," one source

It was stressed that ea containing formalin "or a dangerous fluid, medi otherwise (formalin is cleaning and disinfecting) ly marked in red with 'poison' and 'for external plus the international sym poison, a skull with crosse

"It is inconceivable nurse, experienced or ju ning her training, would m a mistake," the source sa

Hospital poisc inquest closed

HAIFA (Itim). — An in the death of a woman w the Rambam hospital he six years ago because sh cidentally dosed with a disinfectant has bee because it is impossible mine who was responsib accident.

Ester Bronstein died December 1974, while bei for glaucoma in the hospital eye departme were immediately order vestigate why she was as dosed with the disinfecta of a medicine, but th started only in July this

Judge Micha Lindenstr Haifa Magistrates Court the three nurses whom were involved in the in said afterwards that it wa ble to determine who was since they all denied resp

The judge said there facts evidence implie Rambam hospital in negligence in not ensur separation of pois medicines.

Following the inquest, t attorney's office have handling the case and hav the police to close their investigation.

7 years for homi

HAIFA (Itim). — A sen years' imprisonm manslaughter was impo District Court here yeste year-old Nissim Hazzan of Givat Olga, near here

According to the verd had quarrelled with t Ya'acov Levi, also of G after having testified against one of Levi's fri zan came to the victim's August 26 at midnight, frighten him with However, one of the bull in the heart.

U.S. team to negotiate Lavie co-production

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Military Correspondent

The giant U.S. aircraft company, General Dynamics, is sending a top-level team to Israel on December 5, to negotiate with the Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) on possible co-production in the Lavie fighter project, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Israel has already offered co-development and co-production rights to several American and European companies, with McDonnell Douglas of the U.S. having shown the most interest so far. However, McDonnell has serious reservations about the economic prospects of the project, and a recent series of meetings in the U.S. between McDonnell and IAI teams failed to produce a memorandum of understanding.

General Dynamics, on the other hand, seems to be extremely interested in possible cooperation with IAI.

*Both the U.S. firms are in the run*ning to sell the Israel Air Force more of their own aircraft, the F-15 and F-16, currently the IAF's frontline aircraft. Any cooperation on the Lavie project will be linked to further orders for their own aircraft.

Meanwhile it is learned that IAI is considering replacing the General Electric F-404T engine earmarked for the Lavie with a Pratt and Whitney 1120. The 1120 is a derivative of the F-100, which powers both the F-15 and F-16.

The decision to re-evaluate the Lavie engine came after designers claimed that the F-404T's 16,820 pounds of thrust was inadequate.

While the issue is far from resolved, observers claim that there is a fair-to-good chance that Pratt and Whitney, which will be developing the 1120 specifically for the Lavie, is in the running for the contract.

It is estimated that the 1120 will give some 20,000 pounds of thrust, dramatically improving the Lavie's *performance.*

The air force is reportedly keen on seeing the Lavie powered with the 1120, since this would lead to consistency in spares and maintenance with the F-100 engines now in service.

It has also not yet been decided where the Lavie engine will be produced. A Defence Ministry decision, endorsed by the cabinet, gave the lucrative contract to Beit Shemesh Engines. However, following a protest by IAI it was decided to re-examine the issue.

There have been some reports that IAI and Beit Shemesh will be told to set up a joint company specifically for the task, but this has not been formally proposed.

Also unclear is what percentage of the engine Israel will be allowed to build. Pratt and Whitney, it is understood, is prepared to offer substantial incentives, but this will not be the cardinal factor in ultimately deciding what engine will power the Lavie.

Seven accused in double murder deny charges

By YORAM BAR
Post Police Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The trial of six men and one woman accused of involvement in the double murder of Azar Cohen and Amos Orion got under way in a heavily guarded courtroom yesterday as all seven pleaded not guilty.

Tuvia Oshri, 44, Yisrael Danoch, 45, and Avner Me'oded, 45, are charged with murdering Cohen and Orion at the Bar-Bakar meat plant in Bat Yam on June 23, 1980.

The charge sheet prepared by Tel Aviv District Attorney Aharon Shadar said that the motive behind the double murder was an attempt by Cohen and Orion to extort money from Oshri and his partner Rahamim Aharoni.

Police do not have Aharoni in custody — he managed to escape abroad — but they did arrest his brother, Yitzhak. He and three other defendants are accused of acting as accessories after the fact.

The three, Mimon Levy, Moshe Cohen, and Sarah Danoch (Yisrael Danoch's sister) yesterday asked the court to try them separately.

District court judges Hanna Evnor, Yisrael Giladi, and Nehemia Behr, denied the motion, saying it would be contrary to criminal law procedure.

Fourteen defence attorneys told the court that police had not obeyed a Supreme Court order to supply them with all investigative material relevant to the case. They said the police findings were crucial for a proper defence of their clients.

Spectators in the packed courtroom fixed their gaze on Oshri, who had shaved his head and lost substantial weight. "They are pulling out my hair at night," Oshri told reporters.

Police dismissed his complaint as "ridiculous" and said Oshri has been held in solitary confinement since his arrest.

Avner Me'oded's attorney said during the four-hour session that the attorney-general's office had reneged on its promise to make Me'oded a state's witness. The police, he claimed, broke their pledge after Me'oded had signed a confession, which the lawyer asked to have stricken from the records.

The court ruled that a "mini-trial" would be held to clear up the matter.

The next court session in the case is set for the end of the month, when the testimony of state's witness Rami Arusi will be heard. Arusi will be sent abroad by police after he testifies.

Hitachdut Olei Britannia
Invites You To Hear

The Very Rev. Rabbi IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS B.A. Ph.D.

Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth speak on "A Rabbinic Perspective of the Zionist Vision" at the Ramada Hotel, 121 Hayarkon St., Tel Aviv, on Thursday, November 20, 1980 (20 Kislev) at 8.15 p.m. Donation IS5.

The only public appearance of Rabbi Jakobovits during this visit.

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The following vehicles are offered for sale:

★ Ford Cortina Automatic	1600 cc	No. plate 402-741 1976
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★ Fiat 128	1100 cc	No. plate 374-005 1974
★ Volkswagen Beetle	1300 cc	No. plate 376-316 1973
★ Volkswagen Beetle	1200 cc	No. plate 294-358 1971

The above vehicles may be viewed only on Wednesday, November 19, 1980 between 9.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. with Mr. Zurnamer at the parking lot of Pioneer Concrete (Israel) Ltd., 4 Wissotsky St., Tel Aviv, Tel. 453111.

Please submit offers for any vehicle or all of them in a sealed envelope to Mr K Zurnamer at the above address.

Payment must be made in cash upon sale of vehicle(s).

No guarantee is provided for the vehicles sold.

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The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

deeply mourns the passing of

LINA HALPER ז"ל

of London, England

one of the University's outstanding friends, recipient of the University's Honorary Doctorate, who devoted four decades of her spreading the ideals of the University and enlisting widescale support for it,

and extends its sincerest condolences to the family.

To Mike Silverman and the family,

we share your deep sorrow on the passing of your

SISTER

and convey our condolences to the family.

Teva Pharmaceutical Industries
Management and Staff

We deeply mourn the passing, after a prolonged illness,

RITA ORNI

In the name of the family,
Efraim Orni

The funeral will take place at Sanhedria, Jerusalem, November 17 at 12.00 noon.

Prof. LIPPY LIPSHITZ

passed away peacefully in Israel.

Our thoughts are with the family in their hour of great sorrow.

Harry and Rae Turok and family
Cape Town, South Africa

هكذا من الاصل

City sales tax, beach fee, higher taxes also seen

Lahat plans entrance fee for TA visitors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mayor Shlomo Lahat intends to levy a city tax on merchandise bought in Tel Aviv, a toll on drivers entering the city, and a fee for non-residents visiting local beaches as part of an overall plan to make the city economically independent.

Lahat said yesterday that last week's municipal strike led him to the inevitable conclusion that Tel Aviv must augment its income. If Tel Aviv can become economically independent, Lahat said, then it will not have to beg for money every time the government withholds funds from the city.

All non-resident visitors to one Tel Aviv beach, probably the Country Club beach, will be charged entry fees this summer, Lahat said.

The other planned taxes have yet to be approved by the municipal executive and later by the government, and thus may take some time to be implemented, he added.

The Tel Aviv municipality will also decrease services, including education, culture, maintenance and sanitation in an attempt to cut expenses. Lahat said that 100 garbage collectors could be spared if Tel Aviv residents toted their garbage in plastic bags to the sidewalks, rather than leaving it in garbage huts for the workers to collect.

Lahat also said he intends to recommend a municipal tax increase of 25 to 50 per cent.

The mayor said he will demand a redistribution of property tax. In 1968 Tel Aviv received 25 per cent of the property tax levied by the government. Today it receives 14 per cent, Lahat said.

Lahat claimed that 50 per cent of Israel's income and value added taxes are collected from Tel Aviv residents, but the city gets much less than that percentage in funds. "It is intolerable that we should only give services — encouraging the business people and residents who pay 50 per cent of the country's income tax — and receive nothing in return," he said.

During the three-day strike many Knesset members and cabinet ministers, who had formerly opposed Tel Aviv's financial demands, realized the city's plight and now support these demands, Lahat said.

He blasted the municipal workers for prolonging the strike even after he gave them a written promise that they would be paid, charging them with indifference to the city's needs. He also criticized the garbage truck drivers strike, the fourth in a month, and promised to free the city from its dependence on the sanitation workers.

This pair of White-Tailed Sea Eagles, which have been extinct in Israel ever since the late 1950s, were taken last Friday to the Hula Nature Reserve in a first attempt to restore the extremely rare birds back to their old habitat. The eagles will spend about a year in a remote cage in the Hula reserve before they are released, according to Prof. Heinrich Mendelsohn, head of the Tel Aviv University Zoology Department. The pair — a five-year-old male and a four-year-old female — were two of seven chicks born to two eagles brought to Tel Aviv University from zoos in Frankfurt and Vienna. The usually larger female can have a wing-span of up to 1.5 metres and weigh up to 6 kilograms.

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Archives to get cabinet c'tee material

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Archives will in the future get a copy of all material submitted to or prepared by committees appointed by the cabinet, ministers decided yesterday.

In accordance with the 1955 Archives Law, the terms of appointment of such committees will require them to deposit with the State Archives one copy of all material going through their hands, including reports, testimony, memoranda, legal and professional opinions, protocols and minutes, letters, objects, and anything else, once they have completed their work.

Committees appointed by ministers will have to deposit the copies at the ministries in the same way, the cabinet decided.

The cabinet committee responsible for permitting publication of books by civil servants and former civil servants was empowered to take decisions on special questions related to such archive material, the cabinet decided.

Welfare case' ordered to give up loot

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A woman found in possession of IS10,000 which a judge here determined was the proceeds of a robbery last June was yesterday ordered to hand the money over to its owner.

Philip de Clark was robbed of IS10,000 in bankers' cheques in June last year. Three of the four men who robbed him were caught and jailed. The fourth, Yosef Hayat, escaped to France. De Clark's attorney asked the police representative in court whether it was true that France refuses to extradite Hayat because Israel will not extradite MK Samuel Flatto Sharon, who is wanted in France for financial crimes. But the policeman refused to answer.

Sarah Poni was Hayat's girlfriend. Police searched her flat several days after the robbery and found the IS10,000 there, but did not try to charge her with complicity in the theft.

Tel Aviv Magistrates Court Judge Boris Rappoport did not believe Poni's contradictory statements about the source of the IS10,000. He determined it was part of the proceeds of cashing de Clark's bankers' cheques. He ordered her to return the money to de Clark.

The judge noted that Poni had first said the IS10,000 was a gift from a friend towards buying a car. On another occasion, she said she got the money from selling her car.

Judge Rappoport also ordered the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry to investigate Poni's status. The woman said she has been receiving social welfare benefits for the last nine years, but the judge indicated that the several ways in which she tried to explain the source of the IS10,000 appeared incompatible with the life-style of a person eligible for state aid.

Bir Zeit probe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Military Government authorities plan to interrogate within the next few days the vice president of Bir Zeit University and four leaders of the local student union about the abortive attempt to stage "Palestine Week" events on the campus.

Bir Zeit vice president Gabi Baramki could not be questioned yesterday as planned because he left early in the morning for Amman.

The university near Ramallah was closed for a week after the military government said the Palestine Week events were an infraction of the university's commitment to bar political activity on the campus. Baramki claimed over the weekend that Palestine Week events have been held for the last four years without need for a special military government permit.

Party document theft suspect freed

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A man remanded on suspicion of stealing documents connected with the struggle for the Labour Party leadership between Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin was released on IS1,000 bail after an appeal at the District Court here yesterday.

On Friday, when police had obtained a five-day remand order from the Magistrates Court against the suspect, Uri Ben-Moshe, they said they believe he had stolen the documents from the Idan advertising agency. Ben-Moshe was recently fired from Idan after working there for 10 years.

In court yesterday, Ben-Moshe's lawyer said the documents which police found in a search of Ben-Moshe's flat on Thursday were only old photocopies from the time his client was still working for the agency. The lawyer said the allegations against his client were one part "of the continuing war to besmirch Yitzhak Rabin's name."

Ben-Moshe had sued the owner of Idan for IS60,000 in severance pay at the Tel Aviv Labour Court.

Judge David Wallach, ordering Ben-Moshe's release on bail, said that police are no longer sure it was Ben-Moshe who stole the documents from Idan but are angry at him for not revealing who gave them to him.

Consumer leaflet required with every prescription sold

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Pharmacists may no longer dispense prescription drugs unless the prescription contains the name of the medicament typewritten or "written in legible printed letters."

In addition, according to new regulations announced by the Health Ministry's pharmaceutical division under the Drug Registration Law, every medicament sold to the public must be accompanied by a consumer's leaflet containing details, in layman's Hebrew, about the medicament's composition, under what circumstances it may or may not be used, contraindications, storage, and other facts.

Such a leaflet is mandatory throughout western Europe except in England and West Germany, while its institution on a mandatory basis in the U.S. is only now being discussed, Dr. Ephraim Menczel, director of the division, said.

Furthermore, pharmaceutical companies advertising medicaments in Israel must now state in the advertisement: "Consult your doctor or pharmacist about further details (concerning the drug being promoted), and be sure to read the accompanying leaflet before using."

Starting next April 1, every medicament will have to have an expiry date printed on its container.

Concerning the reported dispensation of medicaments in Israel that have been banned elsewhere, Dr. Menczel said that "one cannot always project what is happening in one country to another country."

He was asked about dipyrone (Optalgin is a well-known trade name for this in Israel), which was banned for general use in the U.S. some years ago, but is still used in hospitals for killing pain and reducing fever. In Israel, Dr. Menczel continued, "we found that the benefits from the use of dipyrone far outweigh its risks." He added that he was told by Americans that they regretted having imposed the general ban.

Iodochlorhydroxyquin (Enterovioform, Mexaform, Septomix, Enterosept), was banned in Israel for children as far back as 1975, but it has been found not to affect the nervous system of adults.

In the past two years, Israel has banned the use of Amidopyrine, for its possible carcinogenic effects, and Phenacetin, because of its harmful effects on the kidneys.

Also forbidden in Israel are aphrodisiacs consisting of hormones mixed with other elements, because of the fear of prostate cancer brought on by testosterone. (These aphrodisiacs are on sale in some countries.)

Israel-Egypt association founded

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel's first association for understanding between Israel and Egypt was founded here yesterday.

Initiated by the Jewish-Arab cultural centre, Beit Hagefen, the association's 11 founders include both Jewish and Arab personalities. The founders include Prof. Yohanan Hockman, attorney Jamil Shalhoub, the administrative manager of Beit Hagefen, Zvi Israel, and Mahmoud Abassi, a writer from Shfaram.

Israel said that the goal of the new assocation is to develop friendly relations between Israeli citizens and Egyptians, and to encourage mutual visits between the two countries.

President Anwar Sadat, during his visit to Haifa in September 1979, had pledged that if such an organization was established, he would initiate a similar association in Egypt, Israel said.

The association's founders said they expect to meet soon with the Egyptian ambassador and ask him to inform Sadat of the new association.

ARSON. — For the sixth time, unknown persons last night burned the car of Acting Local Council Chairman Elisha Maslawi of Or Yehuda. The police are investigating.

Doctor found negligent in cancer death

A surgeon who failed to send a cancerous growth he removed from a patient — who died four years later — for a biopsy was guilty of medical negligence, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday in Jerusalem.

The court rejected an appeal by Kupat Holim against a lower court's decision to award the man's family IS7,300 in compensation and IS800 in court costs. The family will now receive the money plus interest and an additional IS2,000 in costs.

The man first applied to a Kupat Holim clinic in Lod for treatment of the growth in his finger. A dermatologist treated him for a year and in 1974 sent him to a surgeon. The dermatologist asked the surgeon to remove the growth and have a biopsy done, but the surgeon failed to do so.

Six months later, the patient was hospitalized and doctors found that the growth was malignant, and cancer had spread to another finger and an armpit.

Four years later, when the man died, his family was awarded compensation by a district court. Kupat Holim appealed, and in yesterday's leading judgment the Supreme Court found that the surgeon was guilty of negligence since common medical practice is to perform biopsies on all growths of this kind. (Itim)

Creche fees cut

Parents living in poor neighbourhoods eligible for help under Project Renewal will receive discounts of up to 40 per cent on the fees paid to keep pre-kindergarten children in day creches, the government press office announced.

Especially poor families will get a 40 per cent discount on fees. Working mothers, who now pay a graded fee according to their salaries, with a ceiling of IS985 a month, will get a 25 per cent discount. The Jewish Agency will finance the discounts.

Some MDs said inadequately qualified

HAIFA. — There are too many physicians in the country practising with inadequate qualifications, "and that is the reason for the oversupply," the chairman of the planning and budget committee of the Council for Higher Education, Professor Haim Harari, said here yesterday.

Addressing Haifa University's ninth board of governors meeting, Harari stressed that "if we have more doctors than we need it is not because our medical schools turn out too many graduates. On the contrary, these schools are doing the best possible work. Touching them now would be the biggest mistake we could make."

Statisticians predict that soon local medical schools will produce 100 to 200 new doctors a year more than Israel can absorb.

DEMOLISH. — Officials of the Israel Land Administration yesterday demolished 11 abandoned tobacco-drying structures in the Lod industrial zone. Beduin had moved into the buildings, which were on government land.

Petition protests Brailovsky's arrest

TEL AVIV. — A petition has been submitted to the Finnish Embassy protesting the arrest of Prof. Victor Brailovsky last Thursday by the Soviet authorities, the Council for Soviet Jewry said.

A delegation of Brailovsky's friends on Friday presented the petition which called his arrest a deliberate violation of the Helsinki agreements.

Finland represents Soviet interests in Israel.

Inflation adds to urgency as Hanukka approaches

By HELEN ROSSI

Only 15 days are left to the lighting of thr first Hanukka candle on December 2. The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund is moving along nicely, but not quite fast enough.

THE JERUSALEM POST HANUKKA TOY FUND

We have to go shopping this week. We already know the prices. If we were taken aback last year, we are staggered this time. And though we always do the buying before we know just what our final total will be — we need much heavier backing this time before we actually make our commitments.

Donations to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund yesterday came to IS2,-[illegible]9, bringing the total so far to IS30,939. Please make out your cheques to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund.

Contributions should be sent directly to: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem (or can also be left at the Book Stop, 6 Rehov du Nuwas in Jerusalem); in Tel Aviv: The Jerusalem Post, 11 Rehov Carlebach and in Haifa: The Jerusalem Post, 34 Rehov Herzl and the Hadar Bookshop, 19 Rehov Herzl.

Our list of donors yesterday includes:

IS400 Dagon Ltd., Haifa.
$50 In honour of Sara and Tamara Duker of Teaneck, N.J. — from their Jerusalem grandparents, — Samuel and Esther Duker; Michael, Ilan, Tal and Hila Kasan, Ra'anana.
$40 Richard and Gretel Weinberg, Naarden, Holland.
IS200 Dr. M.M., Haifa.
$25 Hag Samach to all the children in Israel — from the Zabari Family, Briarwood, NY.
£5 Mrs. A.L. Cohn-Jones, Antwerpen, Belgium.
$10 Ellen and Bill Saks, San Jose, Calif. Anonymous, Adelaide, So. Australia.
IS54 Idit, Lior, Eyal Vago, London.
IS50 Anonymous, Tel Aviv; In memory of my husband, Shimon Shabrinsky — R. Shabrinsky, Haifa; Regina Mardgas, Ramat Gan; In honour of our grandchild — Yehuda Adassi, Abrahamson — Habibi., Haifa; Mrs. Werner and Thea Kramer; In memory of our dear husband and father — Wilma Schultz; Tal Berkowitz and Idan Jungmann, Haifa.
IS30 I. I., Haifa.
DM10 Elisheva and Haim H. Damit, Haifa.
IS20 In memory of Esther.

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

The Jerusalem Post "Forsake Me Not" fund continues to grow. With the IS3,387 that came in yesterday, the total so far stands at IS573,035.70. Our readers have responded beautifully — to our regret the large commercial firms have not yet answered our plea.

The elderly and infirm will have many of the services cut for budgetary reasons, restored through the kindness of the donors to The Jerusalem Post "Forsake me not" fund. But with the careful investigation done by the services for the aged department of the Ministry of Social Affairs, we are at the moment tackling only the most urgent problems.

Tutor-Tapes and the Rev. James McWhirter of "The Voice of Jerusalem", makers of two informative and entertaining cassettes: Jerusalem the Undivided City and The Truth about the Refugees, narrated by Joan McWhirter, have turned over the proceeds of the sales for the past month — IS140. These tapes, primarily intended for Christians, make excellent gifts and both the donors and the Fund had hoped for much wider local sales (abroad they are going very well).

Contributions to The Jerusalem Post "Forsake Me Not" fund should be sent directly to The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem (they can also be left at the Book Stop, 6 Rehov de Nuwas in Jerusalem). We are closing our accounts with both the Bank Hapoalim and Bank Leumi.

Donors yesterday include:-

$130 Some personal friends of Shulamith B. Filler and some members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Association of Orthodox Jewish Teachers and the Jacob and Leah Farber Chapter of the Philadelphia Talmudical Yeshiva.
$100 For my brethren of my age on my 71st birthday — Eli S. Malka, Boulogne, France.
IS300 From A.G. — a fortunate grandmother whose family cares.
$36 In honour of our son, Rafael Efraim — M. and J. Kushick, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
$34 Frank Kirschbaum (age 11) and Cynthia Kirschbaum (age 9) from the pushka they maintain, Raleigh, N.C.
IS200 In loving memory of our beloved — Bernhardt and Edith Kreindler, Tel Aviv.
$25 To honour the talented elderly female artist selling prints to tourists in Haifa — Mayer and Sharon Berg, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
IS140 Tutor Tapes — from the sale of "The Voice of Jerusalem" tapes.
$18 William Cohen, New York.
IS100 Happy 75th birthday to our Rozsi — from Lidi and Aniko, Haifa. Jacob Reis.
$15 In memory of Eva and Israel Lampert, who died before they had a chance to grow old — the Zabari family, Briarwood, N.Y.
$10 Ellen and Bill Saks, San Jose, California and Danya, Haifa. Mr. H.L. Anweg, The Hague, Holland.
IS50 Anonymous; In memory of our parents — from Maurice and Nora Lessem; Tel Aviv.
IS30 Libby Pattashnick, Jerusalem.
IS25 D. Roitelman, Rehovot.

The Great Pilgrimage to Jerusalem

November 17-20, 1980 — 9-12 Kislev 5741

Monday, November 17
8.30 p.m. Gala Opening with the participation of Interior Minister, Dr. Yosef Burg, and a programme featuring singer Ruhama Raz and the Student Dance Ensemble. Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University, Givat Ram campus. Invitations available at the door.

Tuesday, November 18
Morning Memorial Service at Yad Vashem with the participation of Gideon Hausner, MK.
Tribute to Theodor Herzl at tomb on Mt. Herzl, with the participation of former ambassador to Washington, Simha Dinitz.
2.30 p.m. Solidarity march for a United Jewish Jerusalem from the piazza of the Plaza Hotel, King George Avenue to the Kotel, with the participation of the Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek and the Chief Chaplain of the IDF, Aluf Gad Navon.
The public is invited.

Wednesday, November 19
Morning Pilgrimage tour of reunited Jerusalem
Evening Reception at the Knesset with the Speaker of the Knesset Yitzhak Berman.
By invitation only.

Thursday, November 20
Morning Congregational minyanim will hold individual services at the Kotel for the participating communities from the U.S.A. attending the Great Pilgrimage.
12.30 p.m. Luncheon session at the Plaza Hotel with the Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon.
By invitation only.
5.30 p.m. Closed session with Prime Minister Menahem Begin.
8.30 p.m. Reception with the President of the State of Israel Yitzhak Navon at the Presidential Residence.
By invitation only.

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Workers in Poland asked to avoid 'guerrilla tactics'

WARSAW (Reuter). — Polish labour leader Lech Walesa has called on workers to stop using "guerrilla tactics" to settle their grievances as the country continued to smoulder over the weekend with industrial unrest.

A revolt by workers against the local governor in Czestochowa, a pay campaign involving sit-ins and other protests by teachers, health service and museum employees, and a hunger strike by disgruntled miners in Silesia all remained unresolved.

Threats of strikes, though now taken more as tactical posturing, hung over the disputes which have dented prospects for a period of industrial peace after the Solidarity free trade union's victory in defence of its charter before Poland's Supreme Court six days ago.

Solidarity leader Walesa, aware that he now shares a big responsibility for getting Poland back to work, pleaded on Saturday night for his union members to act more respectably.

He made the appeal after Friday's unexpected meeting with party leader Stanislaw Kania in which he promised to do everything possible to resolve the disputes.

"It may indeed appear that unrest is rampant in the country with stoppages here, sit-ins there and hunger strikes somewhere *else*," Walesa told a rally at Warsaw's steel works.

"Now that we are a fully legalized organisation we need not engage in guerrilla tactics. Even when there is just cause, there are other ways to settle our grievances without striking," he said.

The court legalized Solidarity last Monday with statutes which struck out a direct reference to the supremacy of the Communist Party. Solidarity grew into a mass labour movement following large-scale strikes last summer.

Walesa said his two-hour talks with Kania had been a man-to-man discussion in which nothing was left unsaid.

"I told the first secretary that the time for governing had ended and that now it was time to serve, and I have a feeling that we understood each other," Walesa said.

Soviets get $5.4b. credit from West German banks

FRANKFURT (Reuter). — A West German magazine yesterday said that a consortium of 20 West German banks would provide the Soviet Union with a credit of 10 billion marks ($5.4b.) at preferential terms to finance the building of a natural gas pipeline in Siberia.

The weekly *Der Spiegel* said the loan, the biggest extended to Moscow by West German bankers, would be repaid in deliveries of natural gas.

A spokesman for Deutsche Bank Ag, West Germany's largest commercial bank and leader of the consortium, confirmed that talks about a gas pipeline credit took place late last month and early this month in Duesseldorf. But he could not confirm the details of *Spiegel's* report and said further negotiations were expected towards the end of the year.

The magazine said terms for the loan had already been set at 7¾ per cent interest over a 10-year repayment period. If confirmed, these would be more favourable than conditions set for any recent credit to Soviet bloc states.

Spiegel said that West German consumers would effectively compensate for the low interest rate by paying higher prices for the gas.

The magazine said the loan would finance the purchase of pipe from the West German steelmaker Mannesmann Ag. Compressors and cooling systems would also be bought from West German firms.

Spiegel did not mention whether the Bonn Government had agreed to underwrite any of the credit, as it did for part of a recent loan to Poland tied to Polish coal supplies for West Germany.

Meanwhile, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt yesterday said he was sure West Germany would fulfil its NATO defence commitments.

The Chancellor, speaking on television in Bonn two days before he leaves on a visit to Washington, warded off American concern that the European allies might fail to meet a Nato target of 3 per cent real increase in defence spending next year.

He said West Germany had achieved an average 2.7 per cent increase over the past 10 years and would end up with a 2.8 per cent rise this year.

Rescue workers pick their way through the rubble of Thailand's largest munitions centre after a blast yesterday which killed 38 persons and blew up 48 buildings. (UPI telephoto)

38 die in Thai arms blast

BANGKOK (AP). — Thirty-eight persons were killed and 350 injured following a series of explosions at the factory-warehouse of the Thai army's ordinance department yesterday morning, authorities said.

A joint police-military investigation committee reported the casualty figures to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who is also army commander-in-chief, after he arrived to inspect the scene of the explosion. Officials said 24 persons died on the spot while 14 others died at hospitals.

Police said initial investigation indicated the blast occurred when about a dozen workers were making 73-millimetre rockets in a factory inside the compound where a large quantity of explosives are stored. They said the first explosion started a fire which caused many of the 4,800 stored rockets to explode.

Praphan Chuenpakpume, a worker who was inside the factory during the explosion, said one worker accidentally made a wrong connection on a rocket's fuse, causing it to explode. He said the workers were working overtime to produce the rockets which would be sent to Thai troops on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Trudeau in Riyadh for oil, trade talks

BAHRAIN (Reuter). — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, yesterday discussed cooperation in the petroleum field, the official Saudi press agency reported.

It gave no other details of the meeting held in the Saudi capital, Riyadh.

Earlier, the Saudi planning minister, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, briefed Trudeau on the kingdom's development plan and also discussed prospects of increased trade, the agency said.

Trudeau met King Khaled shortly after arriving last Friday on a five-day official visit to the kingdom, the first by a Canadian prime minister. He is due to fly to North Yemen next Wednesday before visiting Egypt.

TRADE. — A trade delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry will visit Iraq from November 20 to 28 to try to expand business between the two countries.

Peking 'might use force' if Taiwan spurns unity bids

HONG KONG (AP). — A leading Chinese official has said that China might use force to "liberate" Taiwan, a Hong Kong independent Chinese daily reported yesterday.

In an exclusive interview, *The Express* quoted Zhao Guangqi, the director of the State Council's Bureau of Government Offices Administration in Peking, as describing the status quo in Taiwan as a "negative factor."

China would not rule out force if Taiwan continues to ignore China's overtures for unification, or if Taiwan is conniving with the Soviet Union, Zhao said. He was reportedly clarifying the Taiwan policy of the party's vice-chairman, Deng Xiaoping.

Zhao, whose rank is equivalent to that of a state minister, added, however, that China is reluctant to use force because the Chinese people would suffer from fighting between China and Taiwan.

Zhao said Soviet foreign correspondemt Victor Louis had made three trips to Taiwan, where he was met by President Chiang Ching-Kuo.

Louis, a former secret police agent and officially a reporter, is believed by Western intelligence to have access to high-ranking Soviet officials.

However, Zhao said China is not worried by alleged Soviet attempts to collaborate with Taiwan in order to encircle China, because Taiwan would lose the support of the U.S. and Japan if it established closer ties with the Soviet Union.

Zhao said that in the event of unification, Taiwan could maintain its current economic prosperity and high standard of living, adding, "How much difference will the wealth of 17 million Chinese (in Taiwan) make to upgrade the life of the 950 million in China, anyway?"

Candid pope recalls tragedy of WWII in Mainz speech

MAINZ (Reuter). — Pope John Paul was unusually forthright last night when he recalled the suffering caused by World War II and called for mankind to be freed from all forms of imperialism, aggression and domination.

He told a mainly working-class audience at an open-air mass in the central German city of Mainz: "Imperialism, aggression, domination, exploitation and colonialism must be abolished.

"I say this also as the son of a nation (Poland) which for centuries has suffered greatly and which was compelled to defend these human and national rights with great determination."

It was the strongest political statement the pope has made in the first two days of a five-day visit to West Germany, the first by a head of the Roman Catholic church for almost 200 years.

The pontiff recalled for the crowd of 350,000 Germans what he called the destruction, indescribable suffering, violation of and contempt for human life in World War II.

"This must never be repeated in the generations of our children and grandchildren, never again among human beings either on this continent or elsewhere," he said.

He expressed the hope that the Madrid East-West conference would strengthen peace "*in full recognition of the rights of each and every individual and people, including religious freedom*" as expressed in the 1975 Helsinki accords.

Good news is hard to find

LONDON (AP). — As a 32nd birthday present to Britain's Prince Charles, the London *Times* on Saturday assigned a reporter to telephone around and dig up some good news.

Here is what he found.

At Buckingham Palace: "Gosh, what a difficult question," exclaims the spokeswoman. "I honestly don't think we can answer that or be quoted on it."

At the Ministry of Defence: "How interesting. Can you hang on a second? I think we'll have to give that a bit of thought and ring you back."

At the Bank of England (after a long pause): "Mmm. What the bank thinks is good news...I haven't got anything to say at the moment. If we have anything to say I'll call back."

At the Foreign Office (after some laughter): "OK. Just hang on a second. I'll see if we can dig up some for you. Can I get someone to call you back?"

At army headquarters, Northern Ireland: "Yes. Good point. Just a second. We must have some. I'll try and think."

At No. 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's residence: "When's this for? It's a bit short notice, really. Just hold on...look, I'm sorry, I'll have to call you back."

A woman at the Department of Industry — who had asked him, "How do you define good news?" — called back to announce: "The information we would say would be good news would be unattributable."

Timesman Andrew Stephen did unearth some good news on his own: doctors in Leeds have developed a dramatic new treatment for severe acne.

"Have a good weekend, sir," the *Times* concluded.

Two officials died in Guinea coup

LISBON (Reuter). — Two senior members of the overthrown regime in Guinea-Bissau were killed during Friday's coup that ousted President Luis Cabral, the Portuguese state radio said yesterday.

They were the head of security, Antonio Buscardini, and a senior member of the ruling Marxist-orientated party, Otto Schatt, the radio said, quoting reports from Bissau.

It gave no details of how the two men died, but shooting was heard in the capital, Bissau, when Guinean troops loyal to Prime Minister Joao Bernardo Vieira, the country's new leader, surrounded the military headquarters.

The new Council of the Revolution running the country is composed of Guinean blacks to the exclusion of representatives of the Cape Verdean half-castes who had dominated the country's administration before the coup.

The country's new leader, Major Vieira, had military training in Cuba in 1977, according to Eastern bloc sources in Lisbon. Called the "Che Guevara of Africa" by the Portuguese press, Vieira was considered a moderate by some supporters of the deposed president in Lisbon.

TENNIS. — John McEnroe beat Gene Mayer 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 at Britain's Wembley arena yesterday to win the Benson and Hedges tennis championship for the third straight year.

Peking say over 34,375 persecuted by 'gang'

PEKING (AP). — China's "Four" radical leaders and allies have been charged persecuting more than 34,000 people to death, Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

The indictment against the six other defendants facing trial puts the total number people persecuted during the 76 "Cultural Revolution" more than half a million, officials told foreign reporters.

Those persecuted include who had worked in Communist underground organizations before Communists drove the Kuomintang — Nationalist Chinese government off the mainland 1949, they added.

Some of these charges allies of the "Gang" who dead, including former chiefs Kang Sheng and Xie who now have been expelled posthumously from the party their memorial speeches removed.

The indictments against the headed by Jiang Qing, wife Communist Party chairman Tse-tung, and the six other "Lin Piao Clique" were presented to the defendants last Monday.

The press already has found them guilty of causing immeasurable damage to China in the decade purges, campaigns and factional fighting.

The Foreign Ministry official not say when the trial would but indications were that it open tomorrow.

Kissinger: hostages free by Jan. 20

LISBON (Ap). — Henry Kissinger, secretary of state under Republican presidents, said yesterday he expects Iran to "wipe the slate clean" and release the embassy hostages before President-elect Ronald Reagan's inauguration on January 20.

Speaking to reporters before leaving to Paris for further consultations with European leaders, Kissinger added he thought Reagan's election indicated a return to what he termed the U.S. "post-Vietnam doubt" about its role in foreign affairs.

Asked if he felt the change of administration in Washington would alter the months-old stalemate over the fate of the hostages, Kissinger said he thought a shift was likely.

"I think they'll be released on January 20. It will give a chance to wipe the slate clean and start with the new administration," he said.

Stressing that his two-day Portuguese visit and his European talks were being undertaken on a personal, private" level, he said he was acting as Reagan's representative.

Eritrean rebel leader slain in Khartoum

KHARTOUM (AP). — An Eritrean guerrilla leader was shot dead as he sat in his car outside a Khartoum hotel, Sudanese security sources said yesterday.

The sources said Osman Agib was shot with a silencer-fitted gun on Saturday night. A colleague with him in the car, identified as Ali Gibreil, was also killed.

Agib was information officer of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Popular Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF) until a year ago, when he broke away. He has been trying to form a pro-Iraqi Ba'athist faction to join in the Eritreans' 19-year independence war.

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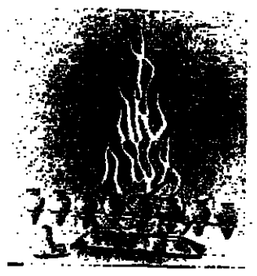

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Under Construction

David G. Klein

Reagan's Legions Prepare the Ground For the Succession

The quadrennial rite has begun in Washington: two months of treading water while the losers pack and the winners make much of methodically seeking out the best and the brightest. Tomorrow comes another familiar scene, a triumphant entry by the President-elect.

After meeting yesterday with John B. Connally, the former Texas Governor and recent Presidential hopeful who rumor has on the list of possible cabinet officers, Ronald Reagan is scheduled to tour the conquered Potomac territory for a few days, breaking bread at least twice on Capitol Hill and meeting Thursday with the incumbent he whipped, Jimmy Carter.

Along the way, Mr. Reagan may spell out a few particulars of how he will go about getting the Federal Government off everyone's back while he beefs up the military and begins to make the books balance. But even while he waswas vacationing last week, some of his likely priorities and policies began to emerge.

Caspar W. Weinberger, a former director of the Office of Management and Budget and chairman of a "spending control" group, said the new administration, which is expected give *the economy much of its early attention*, would hold Federal spending in the current fiscal year to $633 billion.

Reagan flab-hunters said they had already located $40 billion in Federal waste and fraud. The Reagan agents are at the same time said to be on the alert for any time-bombs being prepared by low-level Administration officials. Their boss, President Carter, agreed to defer action on most "major policy questions" and appointments. *(The lame-duck agenda, page 4.)*

Meanwhile, there were signs of possible friction building among Congressional Republicans. Senator John Tower, a conservative who will head the Armed Services Committee, declared at a press conference that he favored boosting the Pentagon budget by at least $20 billion. Senator Mark Hatfield, a moderate Republican who will preside over the Appropriations Committee, reiterated that, as in the past, he won't favor giving the military a blank check.

Democrats, for their part, seemed preoccupied with a search for a replacement for John C. White, the party's national chairman. Though Mr. White indicated he wouldn't necessarily go quietly, an aide of Senator Edward M. Kennedy contended that a roster of possible replacements included "a blizzard of names." Mr. Carter, who said he had no interest in attempting to be the life of the party, declared that he would return to Georgia and that he aspired to "become a very good fly fisherman."

Congressional Democrats were preparing to dig in. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. said that, despite Republican gains in the House, he did not want to give the Republicans any more seats on three important committees — Ways and Means, Rules and Appropritations. "Obstructionism has already begun," declared Representative Bud Shuster, the Republican's chief partisan point man.

"The crisis which hit our country is *far from over," said Polish President* Henryk Jabłonski, adding that economic recovery is two or three years off. The Government said it was considering rationing meat, sugar and cooking oil.

For centuries a major exporter of grain, Poland has now virtually halted food exports, the Minister of Food Industry, Jan Zaleski, said in an interview with the official Polish news agency last week. Agricultural exports, mainly processed meat, totaled $1.4 billion last year, with nearly two-*thirds going to the West in exchange* for the hard currency Poland desperately needs.

Despite the economic crisis, Solidarity's leaders remained under pressure *to hang tough from union mem*bers who are demanding wage increases and workload reductions and from militants who disbelieve warnings that the Soviet bloc will intervene, as it did in Czechslovakia in 1968, or that the Polish Government will resort to force, as it did in 1970 strikes.

Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, discussed further labor demands with Stanislaw Kania, the head of Poland's Communist Party, on Friday. The meeting, the first between the two men, represented further Government recognition of Solidarity's growing power and prestige and Mr. Walesa said afterward that he thought the talks would lead to "constructive results."

But the two men failed to resolve two lingering labor disputes. In one, teachers, hospital workers and other public service workers in the Baltic city of Gdansk were staging sit-ins at local government headquarters demanding wage increases. In the other dispute, in the southern city of Czestochowa, workers at 200 factories threat*ened to strike unless the city govern*ment head was fired. The workers said authorities in the city imposed a state of emergency there on Monday, hours before the Polish court ruled on Solidarity's appeal, apparently expecting the court to rule against the union.

The strings leading from the Politburo to the courtroom on Monday were clearly visible, but Government warnings of Soviet intervention, illustrated on television by joint maneuvers of Polish and Soviet troops, faded before Solidarity's deadline for new strikes. Regime officials held out in negotiations until 3 A.M. on the day of decision. Then, in court, the Government Prosecutor disclosed the backdown as he denounced the lower court for "exceeding its prerogatives."

After hailing the decision, Mr. Walesa went to receive congratulations from Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the Primate. The Polish Pope, John Paul II, sent blessings. Legitimized by church and state, Solidarity, which claims 10 million members, joined them as the third force in the Polish power balance.

West German economy takes ill

3

Mr. Carter's modest agenda

4

Solidarity Wins But for How Long?

Though Poland's independent labor movement last week won a crucial victory on principle, the practical effects could increase already grave perils for the new union, Solidarity, and for the nation.

Under threat of national strikes, the Supreme Court agreed to delete a reference to the Communist Party's "leading role" from Solidarity's bylaws, where it had been inserted by a lower court. The offending phrase was transferred to a separate protocol that also included guarantees by the International Labor Organization against Government interference.

But by forcing the Government to grant legal autonomy to the new union, its leaders racheted higher the pressures on the crippled Polish economy. Politically, the existence of a certified, free organization of workers raised new doubts about the capacity for restraint of hard-liners in Moscow who worry about the spread of the Polish virus.

Saddled with $21 billion in debts to the West and declining production — partly attributable to this year's widespread strikes — Poland has asked the United States for $3 billion more in low-interest loans.

In Washington, officials debated whether to leave the decision to the incoming Reagan Administration. Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie has urged raising sales of grain on credit to $900 million a year.

Attacks Exaggerate Dissident Influence on Unions

Poland Finds a Propaganda Target That's Safer to Hit

By JOHN DARNTON

WARSAW — The article could have been lifted from an old Joe McCarthy text on the perfidious guile *of Communism. It painted a chilling picture of organ*ized subversion, complete with secret meetings abroad, attempts to infiltrate the universities, and open manifestos to overthrow the system violently that later gave way to the more deceitful strategy of working for "peaceful" change from within. The difference was that the article appeared last week in Trybuna Ludu, the main organ of the Polish United Workers Party, and that the system allegedly in danger was Communism itself.

As the independent trade union organization called Solidarity widens its support and gains a legitimate foothold in the power structure, the propaganda fire from neighboring Socialist countries and from hard-*liners in the Polish party is concentrating more and* more on political dissidents, depicted as "anti-Socialist forces" seeking to gain control of the labor movement. "Anti-Socialist groupings see the new trade union as an embryo of social structures independent *from the party, which they will be able to* penetrate and fill with their own ideology," said the Trybuna Ludu article. It called upon the union organizers to wake up to the realization that the dissidents were aiming at nothing less than the "liquidation" of Socialism, by detaching institutions from party control in a "multistage, creeping counterrevolution."

The fuel for such attacks comes from the fact — readily acknowledged by Solidarity's leaders — that among their large coterie of advisers are several members of the most influential democratic opposition group in the country, the Committee for Social Self-defense, known as KOR. The spokesman and defacto leader of the group, Jacek Kuron, has recently attended a strategy session of the union's national council. His name was at one point reportedly included, but later stricken, from a list of about 80 union delegates and advisers who went to the Council of Ministers building two weeks ago to meet with Prime *Minister Jozef Pinkowski. Visions of the uproar that* might have been caused by the attendance of Mr. Kuron, a man who has seen the insides of more jail cells than the new Prime Minister has of Politburo meeting rooms, warmed the imagination of journalists doorsitting in subzero temperatures.

Some Government officials seize upon such nuggets as evidence that KOR is masterminding a takeover of Solidarity. At a recent briefing for Western *journalists, from which Polish reporters and the resi*dent foreign press corps were excluded, the Central Committee man responsible for press and propaganda said he was "extremely upset by the fact that they [KOR] are striving to become the leaders of Solidarity." The anti-Socialist forces, he said, were working in concert with "foreign propaganda centers" such as Radio Free Europe and the West German magazine, Der Spiegel. They supply the "intellectual backup" for the union movement, he suggested, and they were out to overthrow Socialism.

Such statements appear to vastly overestimate the group's influence. Solidarity has three sets of outside advisers; one is KOR, the others are comprised of liberal intellectuals and clergy from the Roman Catholic Church including, no less, the venerable primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. "I accept advice from a lot of people," said the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, "but that doesn't mean that I follow it."

During the long struggle over union registration, the panel of intellectuals, and especially Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor of a Catholic magazine, handled the legal intricacies. When registration was achieved last week, on the union's terms, the Solidarity leadership promptly met with Cardinal Wyszynski.

Solidarity maintains its connections to KOR for two reasons, one philosophical and one practical. Poland got into its economic mess, its leaders believe, because the party's decision-making apparatus was a closed circuit of "yes" men who ignored predictions of catastrophe ahead from many quarters. In the new Poland they envision, the union wants room for alternate, responsible voices.

Secondly, its leaders realize that without their protection, KOR activists would probably be swept into the nearest police cell. Solidarity appreciates the role the group played in disseminating information about the strikes to the outside world in August and *in raising money and legal advice for workers* persecuted and jailed after antigovernment demonstrations in 1976. "As individuals, some are our friends, said Andrzej Gwiazda, a union leader. "We will not reject our friends just because some characters jump up and tell us to."

A Core of Social Democrats

The dissident group, formed after the 1976 riots, has only 33 full-time members but hundreds, if not thousands of sympathizers. It operates openly and its "information bulletin" prints the addresses and phone numbers of all its members. Its founding membership came from many backgrounds but centered upon several prominent prewar social democrats such as Edward Lipinski, a respected economist, and Antoni Pajdak, a defendant in the 1945 trial of Polish leaders in Moscow. Its strongest supporters now come from the student activists of 1968.

*No one in the group talks of doing away with Social*ism or prying Poland lose from the Warsaw Pact alliances. They accept the realities of the country's geographic position and work instead for reform of Socialism and for human rights. Their attacks on Socialism in Poland concentrated on what they construe as its repression and its deformations — party privileges, the new elite and mismanagement.

Mr. Kuron, a sociologist active in the 1956 upheav*als who was expelled from the Communist Party in* 1964 for an open letter criticizing the Gomulka regime, has never advocated bloodshed. But for two years, he has been warning that trouble was brewing and he advocated free unions as a means for workers to present their grievances that otherwise would explode in disorganized fury. His ideas on liberalization and democratization are close to those of some members of the party Central Committee.

KOR's influence over Solidarity appears to be no more and no less than the intellectual energies of Mr. Kuron and a few of his colleagues. But the group offers a convenient scapegoat for nervous authorities here and in other Socialist capitals.

Transition Shaping Up As a Very Fast Pit Stop

By HEDRICK SMITH

WASHINGTON — Normally, the changeover from one administration to the next is a time of post-mortems for the losers, confusion for the victors, and lassitude for a capital weary of campaign melodrama. This year there has been little letup in tempo. The short interlude since the election has already produced a message from Moscow on arms control, omens of confrontation with Western Europe on defense policy, and the first Congressional skirmishes of the Reagan era, while the President-elect was off chopping firewood on his California ranch.

With a phalanx of task forces and budget-cutters and an invasion of liaison teams, the Reagan camp foreshadowed its intention to get off to a fast start in January. Perhaps prodded by premature press-leaks, Mr. Reagan announced his first two appointments — James A. Baker 3d, a Houston lawyer who managed President Ford's campaign in 1976 and Vice President-elect Bush's in 1980, as White House Chief of Staff; and Edwin Meese 3d, his long-time California aide, as special counselor to the President. Mr. Meese will have cabinet rank and authority over the staffs of the Domestic and National Security Councils.

The post for Mr. Meese underscores Mr. Reagan's plans to restructure the White House's policy-making machinery. In the Reagan blueprint, an inner circle of the cabinet, an executive committee of six to nine figures, is to be his main policy-making body. With Mr. Meese acting as cabinet coordinator and policy spokesman, aides say, the President-elect hopes to reduce the competition between the White House and cabinet over policy formulation and to insure that his top cabinet officials feel that their primary role is to advise him rather than to serve as advocates of their departments' special interests. The appointment of Mr. Baker was widely viewed as promise of moderation and openness. "Think what that choice represents," said a Reagan aide from the East. "It makes Reagan the first President in years to pick a chief of staff who doesn't come from his home state or his old gang. It's a very healthy sign."

*That choice parallels Mr. Reagan's quick endorse*ment of Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee for majority leader in the face of right-wing criticism that Mr. Baker is too moderate, as well as selection of numerous Nixon and Ford Administration officials for transition liaison teams.

"They're very competent," said one admiring Carter White House aide. "They're no strangers to Washington. They're experienced. They know their way around and they know what they want. They're more relaxed than we were four years ago."

The early prominence of Republican regulars and moderates has irked some conservatives, who fear they may get only crumbs from the new administration. This may make them all the more vocal in pushing such outspoken conservatives as William Simon, former Treasury Secretary, for a top cabinet post.

On Capitol Hill, both right and left quickly took their cue from the election returns and, anticipating Republican control of the next Senate, turned the closing act of the lame-duck 96th Congress into a preview of the 97th. With the eagerness of rookies in spring training, Republican conservatives — including Jessie Helms of North Carolina, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Jake Garn of Utah — talked about such pet proposals as restoring capital punishment and school prayers and repealing some labor laws, and took the legislative offensive on civil *rights, attaching an antibusing amendment to a ap*propriations bill.

'Sick and Tired of Meddling'

"The vast majority of all races are sick and tired of government meddling in their schools," declared Mr. Helms, echoing a Reagan theme, as he pushed the amendment to block the Justice Department from initiating or enforcing suits to reduce racial imbalance in public schools. Liberals squawked. The measure, said Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Republican moderate from Connecticut, is "blatantly unconstitutional" and forebodes "difficult times."

Fading Democrats compromised on a less ambitious version of the Alaska lands bill, fearful that the next, more Republican Congress would be disinclined to extend environmental protection to 104 million acres of wilderness.

In the House Budget Committee, however, Democrats asserted themselves. They moved to call Mr. Reagan's hand on a campaign promise to cut the Carter budget for 1981 by 2 percent, or $13 billion, and to reduce his deficit to no more than $25 billion. The Democrats, skeptical that Mr. Reagan can deliver, incorporated his pledge into a resolution but left it to him to come up with the specific cuts.

Whatever difficulties Republicans face now and in the future with the budget and Democrats in Congress, even less amenable to the new administration's control, according to Senator Baker, are the West European allies. They are balking at American plans to step up allied defense spending and a confrontation looms. Reagan aides now talk of a 7 percent increase in the Pentagon budget while Europeans want a cutback from the 3 percent increases they agreed to with President Carter.

The alliance, warned Senator Baker in a special report on his recent trip to Western Europe, is torn by *"a substantially different interpretation of détente in* Europe from that of the most prudent observers in the United States" and "fundamental disagreement" over the appropriate policies for dealing with the Soviet Union.

In Moscow, an unofficial American delegation last week found the Soviets frustrated that the arms agreement worked out with Mr. Carter was about to be shelved. While the Russians insisted that it would be for Washington to come up with "desired changes," they also indicated they were willing to listen and to respond positively to any effort to improve relations.

Last week's fast-moving developments fit only half Mr. Reagan's prescription for a successful transition to the White House. Past experience, said Mr. Meese in an interview, made clear that an early start on the transition was vital. The other half of Mr. Meese's prescription called for restraint. It was a mistake, he added, "to try to do too much immediately." Last week, it was far from certain whether events would allow Reagan strategists to follow their own advice on this score.

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The World

In Summary

Russians Agree to Get It Over With In Helsinki Review

Rebels in Afghanistan. Strikers in Poland. These were two reasons why Moscow was especially anxious last week to clamp a lid on discussion of its human rights record. For two months it had blocked agreement in Madrid on an agenda to review the 1975 Helsinki accords. But when the conference was on the verge of collapse, the Russians agreed to a compromise that preserved the dialogue at least into early next year, when Ronald Reagan's inauguration may be a pivotal moment in East-West relations.

The compromise provided that contentious human rights questions may be debated until Christmas but allowed introduction before a holiday recess of proposals to advance détente, such as a Soviet-sponsored European disarmament conference which the West regards as a nonstarter.

Even before the agenda was fixed, delegates from the 35 Helsinki signatories began their opening speeches. Supported by West Europeans (although in softer tones) Griffin B. Bell, the former Attorney General who heads the United States delegation, lamented "the dark shadow" cast by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He deplored Soviet persecution of dissidents, jamming of Western broadcasts and curtailing of Jewish emigration as well as jailing of dissidents by Czechoslovakia and new restrictions on travel by East Germany. On the positive side, Mr. Bell listed 50,000 ethnic Germans permitted to emigrate from Soviet bloc countries and somewhat improved church-state relations.

Speaking for Moscow, Leonid F. Ilyichev, a Pravda editor in the Stalin era, protested "the icy breath of anti-détente" in the American speech. He coolly complained about "attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan" — by the West.

Loving and Leaving

Fine-combing the luggage of departing dissident writer Lev Kopelev and his wife, Soviet customs officials demonstrated last week their lack of concern with Helsinki human rights commitments. The officials removed private papers and books in the Kopelev apartment where the dwindling band of defiant spirits often met after other leaders such as Andrei Sakharov were forced to leave Moscow.

At the airport, a few dozen friends shared the Kopelevs' sorrow at departing as a police spy looked on. The dissidents wept again when they learned of the death of Andrei Amalrik, an exiled colleague who wrote the essay, "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" He died in a traffic accident en route to the Madrid conference.

The Soviet authorities, meanwhile, arrested Viktor Brailovsky, a prominent Jewish dissident. His detention on charges of "defaming the Soviet state" appeared to be a reprisal for the announcement last week at his apartment that Soviet Jews trying to emigrate had begun a hunger strike in connection with the Madrid debates.

Idle Armies Find Their Own War

On the outskirts of the Zimbabwe provincial capital of Bulawayo, blacks who used to be guerrillas but have not been given any peacetime roles opened fire on each other last week. When the shooting and shelling had stopped, 55 bodies were found, most of them civilians caught in the crossfire.

The exchange, the bloodiest since Zimbabwe was granted independence in April, attested to the persisting political and tribal animosity between followers of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Home Minister Joshua Nkomo. Addressing anxious white farmers yesterday, Mr. Mugabe said his Government was considering disarming the more than 20,000 guerrillas who remain in so-called assembly points awaiting retraining or incorporation into the new Zimbabwe Army.

Both programs are lagging. The Mugabe Government has had trouble attracting outside funds to put the guerrillas to work reconstructing the country. As for the new army, it now has about 14,000 members, but they are not yet blended into a congenial force. Since the departure of Gen. Peter Walls, the former Rhodesian commander, the army has been run by a committee of leaders from its several, and often conflicting, components.

Making New Waves On the West Bank

Israel's Labor Party, which polls say is likely to win elections next year largely because of Menachem Begin's failed economic policies (the inflation rate is 131.5 percent), called last week for a drastic change on the other vital question facing Israel — the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The party disclosed a platform plank that rejected a separate-Palestinian state in the West Bank but advocated returning most of the territory to Jordan, which would then be reconstituted as a single Palestinian-Jordanian state.

Labor Party members have long spoken of a "Jordanian solution" to the Palestinian question, but the plank disclosed last week had a new twist. Israel Galili, the party official responsible for its drafting, noted that Palestinians would be in a majority in a united West Bank-Jordanian state and he raised no objection when asked if such a state might be governed by Yasir Arafat himself. "It wouldn't enter my mind to dictate to the proposed Jordanian-Palestinian state who shall head it," Mr. Galili said.

Prime Minister Begin's Herut Party condemned the idea and said a Labor Party victory next year would be a "national catastrophe."

Mr. Begin has different plans for the West Bank. A report presented to him last weekend envisions a 60 percent increase in the Jewish population of the West Bank, to 28,000, in the next year. Existing Jewish settlements would be expanded and four more settlements, planned previously, would be built.

While Israelis debated the latest proposals by Government and opposition, their respective leaders followed the campaign trail abroad. Shimon Peres and other Labor Party luminaries were warmly greeted in Cairo by President Anwar el-Sadat, who has despaired of reaching an agreement on West Bank autonomy while Mr. Begin is in power. The Israeli Prime Minister was the United States where he called on President Carter.

For Arab States, a Bleak New Year

As the Moslem world began its 15th century last week, Islam resurgent appeared to have given way to Islam in diplomatic disarray.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, frustrated at the slow pace of his war to reclaim territory from Iran, rededicated the effort to the Prophet Mohammed. But his troops remained uninspired by the New Year's call to jihad, bombarding but still not taking Abadan, Dizful and Ahwaz.

New mediators sought to end the fighting without much hope of success. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim named Olof Palme, the former Swedish Prime Minister, as United Nations envoy. On behalf of some third-world countries (and probably the Soviet Union), Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, the Cuban Foreign Minister, flew to Baghdad from Teheran where the Iranians requested "clarification" of Iraqi cease-fire proposals.

That Iran is hurting after more than eight weeks of war, a year of international isolation and two years of revolution was evident when it tripled the price of gasoline and added sugar to the list of rationed necessities.

Iraq is also facing shortages, though not of food. Seeking war materiél, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz went to Moscow for the second time since the war began. The Russians, who assert neutrality in the conflict but would like to gain influence in Iran, have reportedly curtailed arms supplies to Iraq. Moscow has lately developed a close client in Iraq's rival, Syria. Stating the obvious, Syria last week urged postponement of an Arab summit in its other rival, Jordan, noting the "numerous and deep conflicts" among Arab states.

Meanwhile, the United States' first test of its ability to project forces into the region was marred when a C-141 transport crashed on its approach to Cairo West air base, killing all 13 Americans aboard.

Haitian refugees on Cayo Lobos island before their eviction.

Rejected Refugees Taken Back to Haiti

"Everybody would rather die right here than go back," said Claude Pierre, one of 102 Haitian refugees who had survived 40 days on a desolate Bahamas isle only to be put aboard a Bahamian vessel last week to return to Port-au-Prince.

Six of his compatriots had died on the outbound trip and five more killed themselves on the island. They were rejected as "economic refugees" eligible for political asylum by Washington, Havana and Nassau. Also presumed dead were three television technicians for United States networks and their pilot whose helicopter crashed in the sea.

Milt Freudenheim and Barbara Slavin

Keystone; United Press International

Labor Party leader Michael Foot (left); Britons demonstrate against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic polic

Labor Party Picks Healer, Needs Winner

By WILLIAM BORDERS

LONDON — Just three days after his triumph in the battle for leader of the Labor Party last week, Michael Foot took a stand in a parliamentary party caucus — and lost.

The defeat, on a technical point in the party's long, tormented debate over how its leader should be selected in the future, was no great setback for Mr. Foot, a 67-year-old left-winger who has been in Parliament for 30 years. But it was a prompt reminder that his selection as leader on Monday, followed by a burst of good cheer and talk of party unity, had not resolved the party's central dilemma or ended the ideological dispute that has brought it a grave crisis.

"A lot of us voted for Michael because we thought he was the most likely peacemaker," a Labor member of Parliament said. "But that doesn't necessarily mean that it's going to work. I fear that there's still a good deal of bloodletting ahead."

As leader of the opposition, Mr. Foot, under the British parliamentary system, is the person most likely to be the next Prime Minister. Rebutting conventional wisdom that he is too far to the left to win a general election, a new poll showed him leading Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, 44 percent to 39 percent. However, the next election is still several years away, and opinion polls will be of little help to Mr. Foot if his party breaks into pieces beneath him.

Good Parliamentary Theater

After defeating Denis Healey, the more centrist former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who became deputy leader, Mr. Foot moved to smooth over the infernal bickering, redirecting party energy against "inhumane and infamous" Government policies. As he addressed Prime Minister Thatcher in tones of indignation, Britons noted that, for the first time in years, both party leaders are sharp-tongued debaters, good tacticians who disagree firmly. Taking up a favorite cause, Mr. Foot, a forceful orator with a slender frame and long white hair, accused the Government of "crime and folly" on disarmament, telling Mrs. Thatcher that "millions of people up and down the country [are] deeply concerned about the scale and pace of the arms race."

"The people of this country would be much more worried," she snapped back, "if they did not have a proper and full defense policy which protected their liberties, which Mr. Foot also cherishes."

Later, defending the 18-percent pay increase demanded by firemen, which Mrs. Thatcher has rejected as inflationary, Mr. Foot accused the Government of "a breach of faith." She responded tartly that "facts never did bother Mr. Foot."

This makes for good parliamentary theater. But it does not address the party's central question. As Shirley Williams, a leader of Labor's right wing put it, "Sooner or later, Michael will have to decide whether his left — the proud, democratic left — is to prevail, or whether it will, in turn, be destroyed."

Drawing the Battle Lines

The important division, Mrs. Williams and other dissident Labor members believe, is between the "democratic left" and "the doctrinaire left." Mrs. Williams and her colleagues, including Dr. David Owen, a former Foreign Secretary, are considering breaking away to form a new centrist party that they feel would be more in the mainstream of European democratic socialism. "So far," Mrs. Williams said, drawing the battle lines after Mr. Foot's selection, "the democratic left, preaching their view of the party as a broad and tolerant church — and that includes Michael Foot — have gone along with the doctrinaire left, the Trotskyites and militants. But the doctrinaire left is not tolerant. The doctrinaire left is wrecking the Labor Party as a party of government, as the best hope of defeating the Tories in a free election." Labor's right-wingers have given no hint whether Mr. Foot's victory is likely to hasten their exit from the party, although Mr. Healey's acceptance of the post of deputy leader gave unity an initial boost. The decision will turn on the outcome of a special party conference in January to work out new procedures for selecting the leader.

Mr. Foot said at week's end that his message to the right wing was: "For heaven's sake, stay in the party." He asserted on a television program, "It is perfectly possible to keep the Labor Party together as a national party and increase its strength." But many people expect the party to drift leftward under Mr. Foot, an intellectual socialist, fervent ally of the unions and campaigner for nuclear disarmament.

He has shown no early signs of shading his position on nuclear disarmament to mollify the moderates. "During the election campaign in which I have been engaged," he said, "it was possible for me to have kept quiet on the subject of unilateral disarmament and my supposedly shady past. But I didn't; I did the exact opposite, because I did not want to get there under false pretenses." Three weeks ago, Mr. Foot said that as Prime Minister he would "send back" the American cruise missiles that are to be stationed in Britain under North Atlantic Treaty Organization plans. Within minutes of his victory, he brought up disarmament again, calling it "essential to the salvation of the world."

He also spoke out on another touchy subject that many politicians just whisper about, the possibility that two million unemployed, seeing their numbers grow as Britain sinks deeper into recession, might take their protest to the streets. "When I go around the country, I think there is a very deep ferment growing," he said. "When it will explode, I do not know, but I want it to explode in a way which will make it possible to maintain democratic institutions in this country." That is why, he says, he plans to lead a demonstration in Liverpool at the end of this month, to make sure such agitation will continue to "have its representation here" in Parliament.

Whether Mr. Foot will be the voice of the whole party, or of only a part of it, depends on unpre[illegible] able factors, notably whether the Governme[illegible] strict austerity program begins to show signs of [illegible] cess. But he speaks with confidence.

"I am sure the Labor Party is not going to disi[illegible] grate," he said, recalling previous crises with [illegible] prophecies that turned out to be false. Then, as often does, Mr. Foot quoted Aneurin Bevan, [illegible] Labor Party giant who was his idol and polit[illegible] mentor: "Never underestimate the passion for u[illegible] in the party. And do not forget it is the decent inst[illegible] for people who want to do something."

In Zimbabwe, the Old Order Passes — and Persist[illegible]

Associated Press

A policeman helps an injured man during clash between rival guerrilla bands in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe.

By JOSEPH LELYVELD

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe — In this sedate and unhurried capital in recent days, the last purple blossoms were falling from the jacaranda trees, the flame trees were just coming into bloom, room "boys" in short pants served tea at the bedside of hotel guests, clubby white businessmen had their clubby lunches, and a deputy minister was wounded in a shooting while another minister went on trial, nominally for his life, in the killing of a white farmer.

To the white settlers who surrendered ultimate political power here barely six months ago, these oddly juxtaposed images may signify the Chekhovian passing of an old order, but it is just as reasonable to be struck by the persistence of the old order in what is supposedly a postrevolutionary period.

In the country's high court, for example, where the Minister of Manpower Planning, Edgar Z. Tekere, claimed immunity to murder charges on grounds that he was "in good faith" trying to suppress terrorism, a bewigged barrister from London argued with a bewigged judge from South Africa over rulings from the House of Lords and the Transvaal. Mr. Tekere's bid to hide behind an antiterrorism statute from the late, scarcely lamented regime of Ian D. Smith failed, at least initially, and on the stand last week he asserted that the new authority, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, had also sanctioned his behavior by failing to object to it in advance.

But the fact that whites, not blacks, were responsible for the curious piece of legislative legerdemain that could conceivably shield Mr. Tekere tended to deflate the outrage of many whites who have been half expecting to see him saved by a political fix.

When Mr. Tekere led seven bodyguards on a sweep across a farm in August, it was doubtful he was thinking of a later legal justification. He was thinking, according to his own later testimony, that he needed to make an example of some followers of his Cabinet colleague, Home Minister Joshua Nkomo. In fact, his putative terrorists were not Nkomo followers but members of the new Zimbabwe Army.

The attempt to portray followers of a rival re[illegible] tionary faction as "terrorists" scarcely contrib[illegible] to Government cohesion. But Mr. Tekere's feeb[illegible] fort to sow discord was rapidly overshadowe[illegible] fighting last week between former members o[illegible] Mugabe and Nkomo guerrilla armies.

The stresses with Mr. Nkomo are obviously [illegible] most pressing concern for Mr. Mugabe, but h[illegible] the only one. Because of a relative dearth of [illegible] managerial skills, for example, he must rely o[illegible] same white civil servants who formed the adm[illegible] trative backbone of the Smith regime. One o[illegible] press secretaries served Mr. Smith; a key in[illegible] gence official once had as his main responsibilit[illegible] suppression of Mr. Mugabe's political movement.

The Prime Minister's pragmatism is often pra[illegible] and, surely, the fact that he can recognize that [illegible] men are both capable and devoted to the coun[illegible] after their own fashion, demonstrates that sett[illegible] political scores with past enemies — whites at l[illegible] — does not rank high on his agenda.

At the same time, what the whites call prag[illegible] tism can easily be portrayed to the blacks as the [illegible] petuation of the reviled status quo. Plainly, the i[illegible] pendent black Government carries a much gre[illegible] burden than the white regime ever had, simply [illegible] cause it is expected to provide services to the [illegible] jority and not just to a small racial elite.

For instance, the effort to change a health [illegible] system from one of sophisticated hospital servic[illegible] cities to one that stresses rural clinics prov[illegible] many whites to complain about a "lowering of st[illegible] ards." Mr. Mugabe, who has spoken impressivel[illegible] the need for reconciliation in a war-weary soc[illegible] recently had to warn that reconciliation could [illegible] mean "capitulation to the desires of the whites."

So far, however, reforms have been mainly [illegible] short-term and distinctly nonradical variety: [illegible] lowering of the sales tax, elimination of school [illegible] medical fees and the raising of the minimum wag[illegible]

'Comrades' Carry Mugabe Promise[illegible]

To communicate the message that his Governm[illegible] retains the egalitarian commitments it made [illegible] revolutionary movement, Mr. Mugabe depends [illegible] his party, the Zimbabwe African National Un[illegible] Sometimes rowdy and occasionally dangerous, [illegible] "comrades" — as party members are now unit[illegible] sally known — give the Government its main [illegible] work of communication in rural areas.

This is where the rub is for Mr. Nkomo, for [illegible] more Mr. Mugabe seeks to strengthen his part[illegible] which starts off with an absolute majority in Pa[illegible] ment — the more he seems to be cutting the gro[illegible] out from under the proud and wary man who [illegible] once his mentor.

The division in the election last spring was b[illegible] cally on ethnic or tribal lines. Mr. Nkomo, who [illegible] always sought to foster a national politics, has [illegible] misfortune to find his base among minority tri[illegible] groups, the Ndebele and Kalanga, who account [illegible] only about 20 percent of the population.

His party put up candidates of the dominant Sho[illegible] speaking groups in Shona areas, but they were wi[illegible] out at the polls and now languish without any plac[illegible] the new Government. Mr. Nkomo now finds hims[illegible] in ceaseless rounds of harsh, competitive politics [illegible] which he seems to be at a permanent disadvantage.

Before the tensions ignited in Bulawayo last we[illegible] Nkomo supporters there staged a sit-in at the ra[illegible] station to protest the way the Home Minister and [illegible] party are virtually ignored on newscasts. Mr. M[illegible] gabe sent the army to take the station back.

Last week's fighting raised the death toll in kno[illegible] political violence since independence from 26 to 8[illegible] a statistic that is depressing but not exactly ov[illegible] whelming by the standards of an untidy world, [illegible] alone the standards of a country that a year ago w[illegible] still writhing in civil war.

Whites, now emigrating at the rate of about 2,00[illegible] month, sometimes cite the Tekere case and the c[illegible] mate of insecurity and murderous party politics th[illegible] it has come to signify. But the telling facts are th[illegible] Mr. Tekere is standing trial for murder, while whit[illegible] and all other Zimbabweians are more secure th[illegible] they have been for years.

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Social Welfare Costs Weaken the Economy

Now the 'Swedish Disease' Has Struck West Germany

By JOHN VINOCUR

BONN — To this autumn's list of wavering assumptions and disintegrating clichés — Islamic unity, the Solid South, the Phillies-can't-win-in-the-clutch — please add the immutable solidity of the West German economy.

For years, it was impossible not to hear how West Germany had the lowest inflation and unemployment in the industrialized world, the greatest exports *per capita and the fattest currency reserves*. That's still pretty much true, but now that the Government has been re-elected, it is also acknowledging that the national debt is immense, the current accounts deficit the West's biggest (in 1979 it was $5.7 billion) and growth prospects for 1981 next to nil. If an additional ignominious detail were necessary, there was the Banque de France last week throwing succoring francs after marks in the international money markets. "Pauvre Deutsche mark," wrote Le Monde.

Everything didn't fall apart at once; dark signs first appeared early in the year. But the cliché aspects of the country's mythic economic strength appeared to create a widespread disinclination to believe real trouble was in store. An election in need of winning made the Government uninterested in too much public attention to the economy and Afghanistan provided convenient distraction.

In the spring, a trace of concern accompanied the Government's borrowing from Saudi Arabia, which focused attention on the size of the deficit and the role of oil imports in creating it. But the nervousness receded when a fall in the dollar made imported oil (paid for in United States currency) cheaper, and unusually good spring weather gave a seasonal boost to the economy. Again, during the summer, people listening hard in banks and economic research institutes heard talk about insufficient West German productivity in proportion to wages and social costs, and the resulting loss of markets to cheaper foreign competition, particularly at home. But no political party seemed eager to suggest to German voters that German workers were overpaid and underworked.

Just a month after the election, Karl Otto Pohl, the president of the Bundesbank, came close to saying this, although a bit more decorously. "We've acted as if we didn't have a current account deficit," Mr. Pohl said, *pointing out that wages ran ahead of the* expansion of the economy and that the Government had agreed to a tax-reduction package that would increase both the federal budget deficit and the already massive deficit in current accounts.

Over the years of social democracy, West German labor costs (wages plus social benefits employers pay) have grown to be considerably more expensive than those in the United States, Japan, Italy, France or Britain. That means quite simply that it is tougher to compete, not only on the export market, but at home. The volume of West German exports is going up, but the volume of imports was increasing this year about three or four times as fast.

When German industrialists see these figures, they ask themselves how they can best invest their money. The graphs show a sharp increase in direct West German investment abroad. At the same time, an analysis of the motives for investment at home show a completely logical but troubling consequence: Close to half the money goes for new production and processing techniques, another way of saying that industry is trying to cut labor costs through rationalization. The sums invested to develop new products — the area where West Germany must move forward since it can't win on price competition — are only about 50 percent as great. Hourly productivity by individual workers grew at a competitive level over the last decade, but the work force spends a good part of *the year on the beach in Mombassa or Tenerife*. Volkswagen insists that its people in New Stanton, Pa., actually work 42 days more a year than their opposite numbers in Wolfsburg.

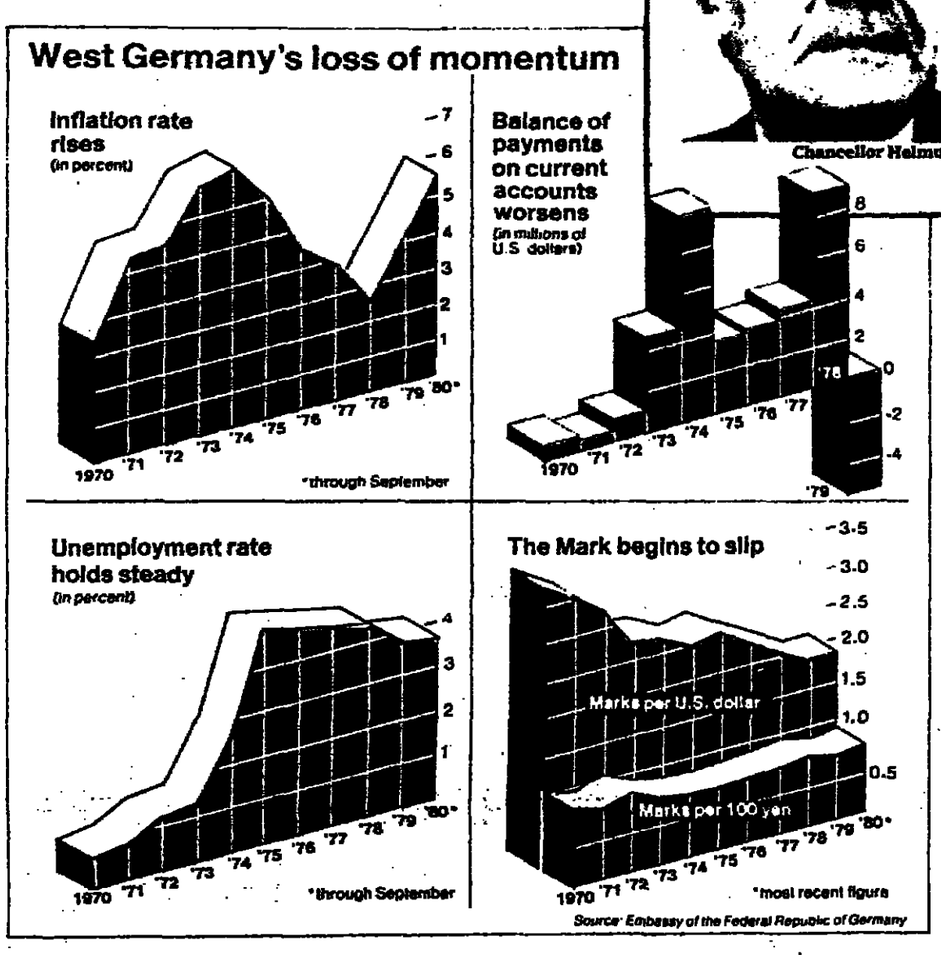
Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

The ailment sometimes gets the name "the English disease" but West Germany is without Britain's eternal labor problems, its class constraints — and its oil. The situation is really more like the one in Sweden. Although its industrial infrastructure is unique and vastly more powerful, West Germany also has a *huge social welfare network, a strong* party committed to expanding it and the developing awareness that the country has started to live beyond its means.

By the look of things, the Government has recognized the trouble, but has not attacked it ruthlessly. It will limit the growth in its own spending this year to 4 percent, but has not dared to really bite into farm subsidies and benefits to civil servants. It has talked about higher gasoline and auto-use taxes, but met immediate resistance to the plan. Considerable political determination, not a characteristic of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's leadership when it has come to *nuclear development programs, would be necessary* to revive the building of reactors, the most logical direction for saving on German energy imports.

Because of the Social Democratic Party's close involvement with West German trade unions, the Government probably has a good chance of convincing labor to keep its wage demands down or even at a level that would mean accepting a slight loss in real income. But creating new investment will be tougher. For the Bundesbank, lowering interest rates is no guarantee of new business activity. Rather, its first effect will be more pressure on the current accounts deficit. But if nothing is done the recession could be prolonged.

When Mr. Schmidt goes to the United States tommorrow to talk to President Carter and President-elect Reagan's advisers, the condition of the West German economy will be an underlying element. Unless Mr. Schmidt becomes suddenly more reassuring about how much he is willing to spend on defense next year — current projections indicate that Bonn won't meet its pledges of a 3 percent real increase — he is likely to contend that curing the West German economy quickly is the most important contribution his Government can make toward Western security.



No Evident Progress Last Week in U.S. Courts or in Algeria

Iran's Assets Are Tied in a Gordian Knot

By STUART TAYLOR

WASHINGTON — Pre-election hopes for speedy release of the 52 hostages in Iran gave way last week to a species of shuttle diplomacy through Algeria. But an impasse threatened to develop, pitting Iranian intransigence against the Carter Administration's reluctance to ransom the hostages by sacrificing the legal claims of American banks, companies and individuals against Iran.

President Carter said the secret American plan for resolving the hostage crisis, delivered to Algeria by Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and then passed to Teheran by Algerian officials, was "adequate" to meet the concerns expressed in Iran's four principal conditions. But Iran did not respond. Instead, it turned the matter over to a special executive committee amid suggestions from some hard-liners that Parliament would have to take it up again. The Christopher delegation returned to the United States, giving up hope that Iran would send representatives to Algiers to engage in direct negotiations. (Typifying the contradictions in Teheran, former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, arrested last weekend by fundamentalist Revolutionary Guards, was released through the intervention of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.)

American officials said their response was "positive" in tone, pledging noninterference in Iran's affairs and the lifting of President Carter's order of last Nov. 14 which froze all Iranian assets in the United States and in the hands of American companies abroad. But the American document also outlined legal and political obstacles to full compliance with three of the four principal conditions — that the United States put the frozen assets at Iran's disposal by annulling court decrees, that it cancel all private and governmental claims against Iran, and that it return the late Shah's wealth to Teheran.

Reluctant as Mr. Carter may be to let slip the last chance for release of the hostages before he leaves office, the obstacles are formidable. For example, regulations issued by the Treasury Department after the assets were frozen appear to have reduced the President's maneuverability. One regulation authorized foreign branches of American banks to use Iranian deposits to offset loans on which Iranians had defaulted. Another authorized litigation by private claimants. The litigation has resulted in court orders impounding assets worth billions of dollars.

An effort by the President to sweep away the lawsuits and court orders that have tied up Iranian assets might provoke a constitutional confrontation with the courts and would almost certainly provoke a political storm in the Congress. Iran's demand for return of the Shah's wealth presents equal difficulties, compounded by uncertainty as to how much wealth the Shah took from Iran and where it is located.

The frozen Iranian assets have been valued by the Treasury Department at more than $8 billion, including about $4 billion in foreign branches of American banks, more than $2 billion in banks in the United States, and hundreds of millions of dollars held by private companies and by the Government in connection with interrupted arms sales. Private observers say the total could be as high as $13 billion.

Claims totaling more than $6.5 billion have been filed in more than 270 lawsuits by banks, other companies and individuals seeking compensation for confiscated property, broken contracts and other actions of Iran's revolutionary Government, according to Thomas G. Shack Jr., a Washington lawyer representing Iran. These claims include more than $2 billion in Iranian deposits appropriated with Treasury Department authorization by foreign branches of American banks.

The Iranian Government, which refuses to negotiate directly with the United States, has nonetheless been litigating actively in American courts through American lawyers, both defending against the *claims and prosecuting a lawsuit of its own seeking* more than $50 billion from the late Shah's estate for alleged crimes against the Iranian people.

There are also damage suits against Iran by at least eight former hostages who were released or escaped months ago and by their families. One of the little-noticed Iranian conditions for release of the 52 remaining hostages is that the United States "guarantee to be answerable" if any of them tries to sue Iran for damages after they get home.

The commercial lawsuits, most of which have been filed since the Treasury Department expressly authorized litigation over Iranian assets last Nov. 23 as an exception from the freeze order, have become a headache for the Administration. Justice Department lawyers in recent months have requested that judges presiding over most of the lawsuits suspend proceedings because developments in the litigation might be misinterpreted in Iran and pose "a grave risk" to the ability of the President to pursue "with necessary flexibility the resolution of the hostage crisis." Such requests have been granted by two appeals courts and a number of district judges, most recently by Judge Robert F. Peckham in San Francisco who last week stayed 20 lawsuits for 90 days. But several other district judges have unceremoniously rebuffed such requests, giving reasons that were sometimes inconsistent with each other.

The indefinite suspension requested by the Government "would simply add the American system of law and justice to the hostage rolls," said United States District Judge Harold H. Greene in one such case in the District of Columbia last month. He granted a suspension until Dec. 25 but warned that "the gravest constitutional difficulties would arise" if the Government sought to order an indefinite suspension. He also said that "the United States always retains the *option of spending tax funds in pursuit of its foreign* policy objectives" and suggested that the Government's authority to sacrifice private claims in exchange for the hostages "is much more limited."

In a more recent case, District Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy brushed aside a similar Government request for suspension of proceedings in 96 consolidated cases in New York, using logic that is difficult to reconcile with Judge Greene's. He said the Government could and should simply order all the assets cases suspended if that is what it wants.

While the Administration takes its lumps in the courts, the hostages face the prospect of a second holiday season in captivity. Only the lawyers, it seems, are doing well.

Associated Press

Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher

The Nation

In Summary

Congress Comes Up With Oil for Squeaky Wheels

Administrations come and go but some things never change. One of them is the zeal of pressure groups, both public and private.

Last week, as members of the National Association of Counties circled the Capitol and a deputation from the United States Conference of Mayors set out for Washington from a Chicago meeting of its legislative committee, members of the lame-duck House of Representatives rallied round, 345 to 23, to extend $4.6 billion a year in Federal revenue-sharing funds to local governments for three more years.

Such dollars, 56 billion of which have been paid out since the program was *enacted in the Nixon Administration*, are especially cherished by the recipients. They come with no strings. Last week, a nod to fiscal restraint that contained a jab by the Democratic majority at Republican rhetoric about responsibility left indefinite the fate of revenue sharing for the states. Provisional financing, of $2.3 billion a year for the 1982 and 1983 fiscal years, was included on amendment. But the provision requires that states that accept revenue-sharing funds return an *equivalent amount in categorical* assistance — Federal funds earmarked by Congress for specific programs — to the Treasury.

The requirement is not expected to stand in the Senate, where a bill extending aid to both localities and states for five years waits floor action. Governors generally do better with senators; mayors and county executives with representatives.

Treat Auto Industry Ills, Not Symptoms

As Americans flocked to Japanese cars, American automakers, management and labor, fled to Washington, seeking protection against the smaller, fuel-efficient imports. Last week, the United Automobile Workers and the Ford Motor Company, joint petitioners to the International Trade Commission of the United States, got their answer. *It was a rejection slip.*

As vice chairman Paula Stern put it in explaining the 3-to-2 majority position — that imports were not doing serious damage to the domestic auto industry — "We should not blame the messenger for the bad tidings."

That Japanese autos now account for one out of every four new cars sold in the United States, the panel found, is better explained by the recession, higher gasoline prices and a shift in consumer tastes that Detroit has been slow in accommodating. The industry will now take its painful case — 200,000 workers still unemployed, 1,643 dealerships closed in the 1980 model year, and losses for the year projected at upward of a billion dollars — to Congress and the lame-duck White House.

The prospects for action this year are uncertain. There is some talk that President Carter might still make a trip to Japan before he goes home to Georgia. As for 1981, transition officials for President-elect Reagan, who had, like President Carter, expressed sympathy for the industry during the campaign, last week gave few clues. It would not be appropriate, they said, to get involved at this time.

The outgoing Administration didn't hesitate, however, on another matter, the linkage of trade with the Soviet Union to Russia's good behavior. A Treasury Department order Friday banned the import of certain steel products made by a French company that contracted to build Moscow a $350 million steel plant.

An American-Japanese deal to contruct the plant collapsed after the Soviet invasion of Afganistan and Mr. Carter's ban on strategic exports. The allies, though unhappy about the sanctions, said they would not move to fill breaches such cancellations cause. The French steel industry, like the American, is in recession.

Chicago Police Take Fraternal Step

In the good old days, Chicago's police knew whose side they were on. But Mayor Richard Daley's city is Mayor Jane Byrne's now, and last week the nation's largest nonunion force showed it had thought things over. Over a Byrne administration "nonunion" drive, 9,700 officers of the 10,314 under the rank of sergeant voted, 82 percent strong, to organize.

Like most public employee unions in tight times, the newest local of the Fraternal Order of Police is concerned with more than money. As union president John Dineen put it, "We're looking for a police officers' bill of rights and a totally new grievance procedure. Money, of course, is important. But many police are just as dissatisfied with things like the quality of their equipment and working conditions."

Actually, money was very important in the election outcome — not money for rank-and-file, but money for Chicago Superintendent of Police Richard Brzeczek, who now earns $53,000 a year. Reports circulating on Monday that the superintendent, along with other top city officials, was slated for an 83 percent pay raise were credited with swaying many undecided uniformed officers. Last week's vote was a run-off; while in an Oct. 16 primary competing unions seeking to represent the force outpolled a "no single representative" option, "no single representative" got the largest single number of votes. About the raise *they* had been scheduled get, one policeman asked, "Six and a half percent! What *do we do with that, start barking?*"

Garbage Goes Nowhere

Once organized, public employees sometimes labor under special restraints. Because they provide "essential services" their bosses — cities, counties and states — often seek court-orders forbidding them the union's ultimate weapon, a strike. Here, as in Los Angeles last week, is where semantics can be useful. Calling their walkout a job action, not a strike, and *so technically at least in compliance* with a city restraining order, half of Mayor Tom Bradley's 7,800 sanitation workers stopped picking up the 5,000 tons of garbage they haul daily.

The city and the two unions involved are not that far apart: the unions want a 10 percent increase, retroactive to July 1, when the old contract expired; the city is offering 9 percent retroactive, or 10 percent with a negotiable starting date. But after weeks of talks, that one point stuck.

Los Angeles municipal employees picket City Hall.

The city says it will dock workers for *days they don't come in; the union* says it's going to hang in there. Said Tadao Isomoto, assistant director of the Bureau of Sanitation, of the refuse piling up on the streets: "Even when it is picked up regularly, it never goes away. In the meantime, it will just sit."

Puerto Rico Counts Out Statehood Bid

Campaign '80 isn't quite done after all. Last week, Puerto Rico's electoral commission certified that Gov. Carlos Romero Barceló had defeated Rafael Hernández Colón by a scant 2,556 votes. However, 18,652 votes were disputed, so a recount, by hand, of some 1.6 million paper ballots is under way.

Whatever the outcome, advocates of statehood for the commonwealth have apparently suffered a loss. Governor Romero Barceló had said that if he *won by a wide margin, as had been* predicted, he would hold a plebiscite next year and then petition Congress to make the island the 51st state, if that's what the voters wanted.

"Statehood is out," said Mr. Hernández Colón, a former Governor. "That is the message of the Puerto Rican people." Other, more detached observers also speculated that many voters had turned on the incumbent because of Washington's decision to turn an inactive military base on the island into a camp for Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Another Fight Over Wilderness Land

Starting with the proverbial 40 acres and mule, Washington gave away much of the Federal lands — to homesteaders, cattle and timber interests and railroads. All that was left came to be called the "the lands nobody wanted." Last week, a Department of the Interior inventory of public lands, required by a 1976 Federal act, made clear how wanted much of that acreage now is.

Chunks of the West coming roughly to the size of Indiana were designated for study as potential wilderness areas. That is only 24 million acres; 150 million were released. Oil drillers and coal and uranium miners, land developers and agribusinesses are expected to press to keep the designated lands open. The fight could go on until 1991, when the department must make its final recommendations.

Michael Wright
and Caroline Rand Herron

maccabee
THE INTERNATIONAL BEER.
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As a Lame Duck, Carter's Motif is Modesty

By TERENCE SMITH

WASHINGTON — At 3:52 p.m. last Wednesday, 22 minutes after Jody Powell was scheduled to give his regular daily briefing in the White House press room, a slight, sandy-haired man entered the room and took the podium instead. There was a momentary silence among the startled reporters until a television correspondent asked jokingly: "What did we do wrong?"

"Nothing," said the President of the United States with a grin. "I thought since Jody hasn't done so well with his job lately, I'd come down and see if I could do it any better. I don't have any announcement to make, I'll just answer your questions." With that, Jimmy Carter began a rambling, low-key, 45-minute question-and-answer session that was punctuated with philosophical, almost wistful observations about the Presidency and moments of gentle, self-deprecatory humor.

Mr. Carter's subdued mood has set the tone for the remaining weeks of his Presidency. The agenda is modest, the profile is low, the ambitions are tempered by the reality of fast-eroding power. The center of gravity has already shifted in Ronald Reagan's direction. The transition so far has been smooth, in accordance with Mr. Carter's directions that every assistance be afforded the Reagan team.

History has shown that this constitutional pause can be a period of friction. In 1968, for example, President Johnson wanted to begin negotiations with the Russians on limiting the production of nuclear weapons, but President-elect Nixon demurred. Moscow caught the signal and chose to wait for the new Administration. In 1976, President Ford's advisers chafed at the reluctance of the Carter people to take a stronger stand against an impending oil producers' price increase, and Mr. Ford used his final State of the Union message to urge the President-elect to take "a very hard look at the cold facts" before making his promised reductions in the defense budget.

Aware of the possible pitfalls and probable frustrations as Inauguration Day approaches, the Carter White House has set itself an agenda that includes the following:

• Foreign affairs. Resolving the hostage crisis remains the Administration's number one priority and one of the few tasks it may be able to complete by Jan. 20. Every effort is being made to accelerate the negotiations, White House aides say, and Mr. Carter is described as prepared to make whatever decisions may be required.

"There is nothing Jimmy Carter wants more than to get those hostages home safely while he is still in office," a senior aide said last week. But the silence from Teheran after the latest American reponse made that far from certain at week's end.

There is little else Mr. Carter can hope to accomplish in the foreign policy field. A Middle East summit seems improbable, a tentatively scheduled meeting with the new Japanese Prime Minister has been scratched, and Mr. Carter's planned luncheon with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt this week is likely to involve little more than formality.

• Domestic issues. In an Oct. 3 briefing, shortly after Congress recessed for the election, White House aides Frank Moore and Stuart Eizenstat ticked off for reporters an impressive list of pending legislation they said they hoped would be adopted during the lame duck session. Their "wish list" ranged from energy legislation to social programs of the traditional Democratic variety.

Inescapable Realities

This list was severely shortened after the Reagan landslide and on Thursday, Mr. Carter sat down with the Democratic leadership over breakfast to single out bills that are, in Mr. Powell's words, "practical and realistic" for the highly partisan postelection session.

The Administration, he said, would still like to see Congress adopt the Energy Mobilization Board, the Youth Employment Act, the Child Health Insurance Program, a paperwork reduction measure, a fair housing act and the "superfund" bill to clean up chemical contamination. But even Mr. Powell conceded that "all these bills have some problems" and that the final result of the session may be far less than hoped.

Another inescapable reality for the White House is that it has lost the political clout necessary to shape legislation. Mr. Carter still has the final word in deciding to sign or veto bills, but he cannot influence the content as he could before Nov. 4.

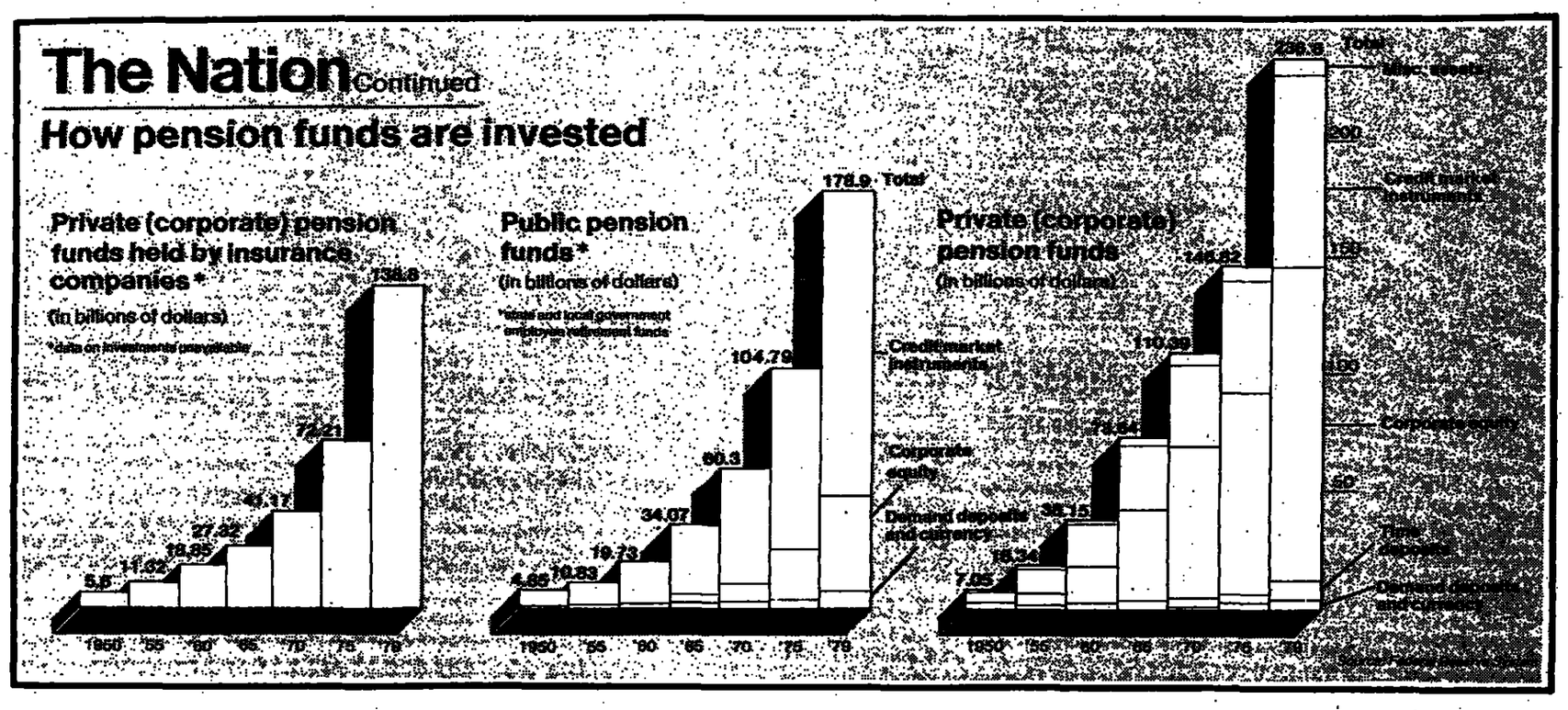
• Paying the Piper. Both the Carter-Mondale Election Committee and Senator Edward M. Kennedy's campaign committee have outstanding debts of roughly $1 million each. The President is expected to participate in some fund-raising activities to retire both debts by the end of December.

• Appointments. A long roster of Carter appointme is still pending in the Senate, including 17 Federal dist and appeals court judgeships.

The President is scheduled to meet with Mr. Rea this week, and he'll be overseeing the transition process preparing his own voluminous papers for shipment to Gi gia. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter said he plans no vacation an "major travel," although he is expected to make s speeches and appearances outside Washington.

He intends to submit a draft 1982 budget with a repo substantial increase in military spending. Mr. Carter not yet decided whether he will deliver a final State of Union address, but Senator Robert C. Byrd, the Senate jority leader, said he expects the President to make a f well speech to a joint session on Jan. 6.

Some thought also is being given to a couple of "th speeches" on the important issues that Mr. Carter fronted during his term and that Mr. Reagan will inherit.



Pension Funds' Promise Also Contains Real Peril

By EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON — Within a month or so, the United Auto Workers expects to strike a blow for greater union control over the investments made by company-managed pension funds. It will identify five companies whose securities the Chrysler Corporation's pension fund will be barred from buying, because the union thinks they are not committed to better opportunities for their nonwhite employees in South Africa. Some time in 1981, a new six-member labor-management Joint Investment Committee will recommend communities in which the fund will be expected to make loans to finance private housing, nonprofit nursing homes, daycare centers or health maintenance organizations.

Some labor leaders hope the U.A.W. approach, under its 1979 contract with Chrysler, may signal a trend toward greater union assertiveness in managing of the country's $600 billion of pension fund assets, a pool that is expanding at a rapid 11 percent a year. But debate is just beginning. In one camp are those who see the roughly $600 billion now in private pension funds as an engine of industrial renewal or a lever for social goals as well as a source of secure retirement income. In the other are those insist that the funds should be managed in the traditional (read: safe) way.

The agenda of the new advocacy is ambitious. At the Democratic National Convention, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California spoke of one goal, industrial revitalization, to "contribute to full employment and provide the new technologies that will allow us to maintain and improve the quality of our lives."

A week later, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations listed, in a specially commissioned pension fund investment study, some other goals. They included putting pressure on corporations to pursue policies "consistent with workers' interests" and choosing and shunning investments in a way calculated to reward companies that show "social responsibility" and to punish those that "operate in ways that are inimical to workers' interests."

But is the labor movement ready to reach for such bold and distant objectives? Even a comparatively progressive union like the International Ladies Garment Workers, which recently decided to invest up to 15 percent of its $280 million pension fund in common stock, has adopted no such goals, according to Wilbur Daniels, an executive vice president. The fund, supervised by 30 union trustees and 30 trustees who represent thousands of employers, is managed by professional investment advisers.

Still, there are some signs of cautious venturing into the future. The Sheet Metal Workers, the Operating Engineers and other construction unions have earmarked some of t pension money to finance mortgages on new building tirely built by union labor, through the "J for Jobs" managed by the Union Labor Life Insurance Compan New York. As of Sept. 30, the fund had $58.6 million of l on its books and commitments to lend $53.4 million. Daniel E. O'Sullivan, president of Union Labor Life, m tains that "we're not sacrificing return, nor are we inc ing risk." But when asked whether the union would cre second fund to buy industrial securities with a view to c ing jobs, he replied, "The more I think about it, the mor ficulties I can see."

The chief difficulty is risk. A prudent pension fund not take high-risk investments. Nor does it accept a be market return. Before officers of New York City's pu employee unions would invest pension money in ungua teed New York City bonds in 1975, they insisted that the legislature pass a bill absolving them of any breach duciary responsibility. When Comptroller Harrison J. din of New York City suggested recently that the city's sion funds pump money into the construction of new h in New York by investing in mortgages, he was talking of mortgages guaranteed by Washington.

Risk is also an unstated and unresolved issue in P dent Carter's Aug. 28 proposal, part of his reindustria tion plan, to create an Industrial Development Author channel pension money into industrial investments to or create jobs. When Lane Kirkland, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. p dent, persuaded the Carter White House to make that posal, he "never once mentioned guarantees," said White House official. But an Aug. 21 federation resoluti pension policy spoke of Federal guarantees of "a mini return on the invested funds."

"At 6 percent? No, thank you," retorts Prof. R Schotland, of Georgetown University, a specialist in pe and securities law. He argues that this would be an n low return in today's market. If Washington guaran competitive return and the company couldn't pay asks, who would? The taxpayers? Ian D. Lanoff, the Department's pension and benefit administrator, also a dim view of nontraditional investment objectives, ground that they may violate the 1974 Employee Retire Income Security Act. The act "already has a social pu to protect retirement income security," he says.

Bert Seidman, director of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s soc curity department, maintains that a pension that preserves jobs and future contributions to fund might satisfy safeguards of the retirement acknowledges legislation may be needed. As fo Mr. Seidman says, "I don't think pension funds sh vested in failing firms unless there's a guarantee."

In theory, "pension power" could also also g unions influence over the policies of corporations haps even state and local governments. In fact, all depends on whether a union has some control over p money. Few do. As of 1979, according to the Labor D ment, assets in multi-employer funds jointly managed labor came to $46 billion, as against $329 billion in sing ployer plans with no union participation. Labor lead knowledge they have as much proselytizing to do in own camp as elsewhere to overcome what Mr. Seidm gretfully calls "a passivity in this whole area."

Views

A portfolio from around the nation

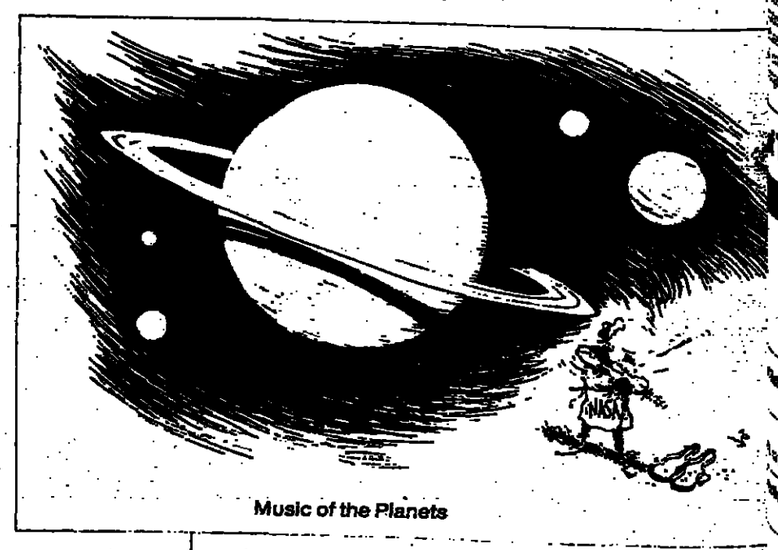
Tim Menees
The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

"That's right . . . You have to wear them for two months!"

Gene Basset
Scripps-Howard Newspapers
United Feature Syndicate

"Good luck, Ron — I mean about growing into the job"

John Fischetti
The Chicago Sun-Times
Field Newspaper Syndicate



Music of the Planets

Pat Oliphant
The Washington S
Universal Press Syndi

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The Economy

Summer of 1980: Inflation and the Hit-and-Run Recession

WASHINGTON — When it finally ame in the early weeks of 1980, the enth post-World War II economic cession had been well advertised and as long overdue. Indeed, its failure to rive during 1979, when many forecasters expected it, encouraged the arter Administration to forecast an ection-year "soft landing" — a period little or no economic growth followed another upswing, with no recession all.

The soft landing prediction sought to fy the probabilities, but it was not trageously unreasonable. It was just rong, very wrong.

After a sluggish first-quarter adance of 1.2 percent at annual rates, e economy's output of goods and ervices — in real terms, stripped of e money illusion of inflation — plumeted in the June quarter by 9.6 perent. That was the steepest quarterly decline on record, a half-point more han the drop in the first quarter of 975.

The 1980 recession resembled its redecessors in some respects, notably hat the center of gravity was in the uto and housing industries. It was difrent in some respects, most notably brevity and in that inflation, after bating for several months, rebounded the double-digit range. Consumer rices in September climbed at an nual rate in excess of 12 percent, and e rate of increase of producer prices October topped 10 percent.

The data for the gross national product, a quarterly series that is the sum f all production of goods and performance of services, show the 1980 recesion to have been a one-quarter recesion. If the G.N.P. were calculated monthly, says Alan P. Murray of Citibank's economics staff, it might look ike a four-month recession, from January peak to May trough.

Strictly speaking, a one-quarter recession is a contradiction in terms. The tandard, but unofficial, definition ited by most economists calls for a G.N.P. decline for two quarters or more. That yardstick notwithstanding, economists say that the 1980 slump was bona fide recession. It was compressed into one quarter, they say, by he Government's March credit controls, which caused consumer spending o drop so fast in the spring that some ummer rebound was inevitable.

In retrospect, various economists ay, the 1980 recession was not proundly different from earlier slumps. Nor did it reveal unimagined lessons about the American economy. Rather, he economists say, the 1980 recession confirmed that inflation is a profoundly ntractable phenomenon.

The 1980 recession has been labeled y many economists as "policy-induced," a reference to the trend toward iscal and monetary restraint that unolded in 1979 and 1980. Yet, quite apart rom the connotation of that term, few conomists believe that Washington as the capacity to stop the long-term ndulations of the economy known as he business cycle.

With unemployment at 7¾ percent now, rather lower than forecast, most economists continue to be preoccupied with inflation.

"I'm more discouraged now," says a government economist who asked for anonymity. "Last winter, inflation appeared to be out of hand, rates of 18 or 20 percent. Yet we saw no consensus in Congress or in the executive branch for an effective incomes policy or for a change in policies that push up the price level." He listed farm price supports, the minimum wage, Social Security taxes, the effect of the Davis-Bacon Act on construction wages and the continued refusal of Congress to regulate hospital costs. On the plus side, he added, Congress has moved to deregulate air, rail and truck transportation.

In a similar vein, Roger Merrill, the economist of the State Street Bank in Boston, says "we haven't addressed any long-run issues to bring down growth of unit labor costs."

In just this sense, the 1980 recession has been a disappointment for some economists. "The recession was the wrong kind, short and sharp instead of long and slow," says Daniel H. Brill, a consultant and corporate director and former chief economist at the Treasury Department. "And it hasn't changed inflationary expectations," Mr. Brill adds.

Indeed, he says, one reason the recession was short was that inflation has changed people's attitudes. "We don't have consumers running for cover," he said, "They're still spending."

The data show that consumers, who had dropped their savings as a fraction of take-home income to less than 4 percent last winter, saved more in the spring, 4.9 percent. But by summer savings had edged down again to 4.6 percent, imparting a lift to consumption spending. For the reasons Mr. Brill cites, some further decline would not be a surprise.

Chronic, high inflation is the essentially new fact of American economic life. "The core inflation rate of 8 to 10 percent is more deeply imbedded than ever," laments Edgar R. Fiedler, vice president for economic research at the Conference Board, a New York-based economic research organization.

The recession departed from its predecessor in another way — "the equanimity with which the American people accepted it," Mr. Fiedler observed. "They didn't like it, but they didn't get panicky." His two-part explanation is that the slide came as no surprise because it had been widely forecast (indeed many analysts had said it would occur in 1979), and the "misery" of the unemployed was assuaged by several types of Federal income-maintenance outlays and the increase in two-income families. Also, the brunt of it was confined to heavy-industry areas in the nation's heartland.

"The lesson is that it takes that much more employment, depressed profits and weak markets to bring about a lasting reduction of the inflation rate," Mr. Fiedler concludes. His advice to executives: "Plan on a continued high rate of inflation."

Whereas Mr. Fiedler prescribes more slack in the economy, believers in incomes policy — active government efforts to discourage price and pay rises — argue the 1980 experience confirms the wisdom of their advice. "I don't think a long recession would do a lot of good," says F. Gerard Adams of the University of Pennsylvania. "I think it argues for incomes policy," specifically, he adds, an experiment with the use of income taxes to reward restraint and punish gluttony.

Another finding about 1980 is that business showed remarkable adaptiveness to the more volatile pattern of interest rates — not to mention bank loan rates that topped 20 percent for a while — that resulted from the Federal Reserve's new emphasis on controlling the money supply and its de-emphasis of interest-rate stability.

The high interest rates that followed the Oct. 6, 1979, change in the Fed's method of operating may have contributed to the relatively even performance of industrial inventories in the 1980 recession. Robert D. Reischauer, deputy director of the Congressional Budget Office, says that high borrowing costs discouraged an inventory building binge in the late stages of the upswing and the subsequent sharp drawdown that has been so characteristic of earlier recessions — especially the downturn of 1973-74. "It's a good thing because it makes the economy less volatile," he said.

"Business is learning to live in a world where interest rates fluctuate more than they used to," commented Lyle E. Gramley, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

"Investment hasn't escaped unscathed, but it hasn't had as deep a drop as we usually associate with recession," said Mr. Murray. "However, we think it's coming," he added, predicting "further weakness to the middle of next year."

Because of the V-shaped pattern of motor vehicle sales in the second and third quarters, outlays for equipment fell in the spring, then edged back up in the summer. Investment spending for structures fell in both quarters, in all by 6 percent, a moderate dip.

"Is it over?" Asked Mr. Murray. "We doubt it."

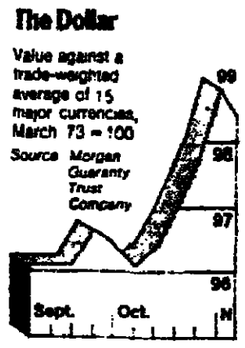
Economists are no more eager than others to eat humble pie, but one who swallowed a wedge recently was Courtenay M. Slater, chief economist at the Department of Commerce. In July, Mrs. Slater warned that the interaction of wage inflation and graduated income taxes was transferring a rising fraction of personal incomes to the Government and thereby putting a "fiscal drag" on consumption and the private sector. Her recommendation that taxes be reduced was interpreted as a dissent from President Carter's opposition to a tax cut. "I guess, in all honesty, I did have a feeling in July we should be moving quickly on a tax cut," she said in answer to a question. "In retrospect, I think I got a little bit too excited. I still think we need a tax cut next year."

Still unsettled, though, is whether the Federal Reserve's mid-March crackdown on consumer credit was wise. Roger Merrill calls it "overkill, in retrospect." It is, he says, "too hard to control credit flows to some sectors selectively." — EDWARD COWAN.

Prospects

Stronger Dollar Ahead

The dollar is making the best of a bad situation. Double-digit inflation and high interest rates have hampered economic recovery at home. The same high rates, however, have lured foreign investments in short-term United States securities, pushing up the dollar on foreign exchange markets over the last month. The outlook for the rest of 1980 and into 1981 is for continued strength. Worldwide, interest rates are expected to remain high. But traders are betting they will be highest here. The dollar also stands to profit from a continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, but only because other countries stand to suffer more. Anticipated year-end current account deficits in Japan and Germany, in conjunction with a small surplus in the United States, would further bolster the dollar against the yen and the mark. By contrast, prospects of improvement against the pound, buoyed by North Sea oil revenues, are less likely.



Oil's $40-a-Barrel Scenario

The world petroleum market appears on the verge of creating the kind of psychological conditions that could drive contract prices for crude oil up, perhaps as high as $40 a barrel by the start of 1981.

The unfolding scenario is painfully familiar: Instability in the Middle East creates shortfalls. Panic buying ensues. Producing countries charge the oil companies with perpetrating a crisis, sparking further unrest. Spot market prices rise even more, and talk of an upward revision in contract prices begins to surface.

Large inventories and unusually light trading on the spot market — where less than 1 percent of the world's oil changes hands normally — suggest the sequence need not be played out.

Worry about the protracted Iran-Iraq war, however, has made the logic of living off stocks difficult to embrace, particularly for traditional customers like India and France.

An end to the war, seen by many as intractable, seems the only way order will be restored. By that time, the chance to avoid the avoidable may have been lost. Once contract prices go up, they never come down.

Steel Builds a Recovery

Economic recovery, no matter how tepid, and a revised trigger-price mechanism presage better times for the domestic steel industry.

Orders for flat roll steel — nearly half of total output — are up more sharply than anticipated for the fourth quarter and extend into January, when new price increases take effect. Volume is expected to rise to nearly 88 million tons, up from 82 to 83 million this year.

Problems remain, however, and real recovery could still be a year or two away. Major producers are waiting to see if Ronald Reagan will deliver all of what Jimmy Carter promised. Shorter depreciation schedules, lower taxes, and relaxed environmental standards would help. If high interest rates persist through 1981, however, much-needed capital spending could be delayed.

The new trigger-price mechanism is expected to cut imports sharply during the first six months of 1981. After that, the system may become harder to administer, forcing another upward revision in the floor price. If that doesn't happen, trigger prices may drop, and purchases of steel imports would rise.

The Recession, Elsewhere

The industrialized world, currently experiencing its second economic downturn in five years, needs a boost to turn it around. A sharp American recovery helped arrest the worldwide slump of 1974-75. But chances of a repeat performance any time soon seem slim.

A new surge in America's economic performance is not expected until 1982. Furthermore, redirected trade patterns toward Arab oil producers and other, newly industrialized states have made the world's economic powers more independent of each other. And high inflation rates continue to plague economic recoveries, especially in the crucial area of consumer spending.

The seven largest Western economies burst out of the mid-70's recession with an average of 5.6 percent real growth in 1975. Many forecasters expect the 1981 figure to be around 1.5 percent.

Japan and Canada stand the best chance of rebounding fast. But gains in those countries — which aren't likely to exceed 3 percent — will be offset by continued sluggishness in much of Europe, and the United States.

Computers: Here Comes Fujitsu

By MIKE THARP

TOKYO — After Toyota and Datsun in automobiles, Sony and Panasonic in consumer electronics, Nikon and Canon in cameras, will it be Fujitsu Ltd. that sweeps the international market in computers?

No, nothing so bold as that.

"Fujitsu would be content to be the Avis to I.B.M.'s Hertz," said one Fujitsu insider. "That is the company's main goal." It might seem modest enough, except perhaps to Burroughs, NCR, Control Data, Sperry and everyone else who makes computers.

Fujitsu is still very much dwarfed by the International Business Machines Corporation, as are all others in the field. But in its latest year, it displaced I.B.M. as the biggest seller in Japan — following up on a 15 percent average sales growth in data communications equipment in each of the past five years. It hit $1.55 billion in the year ended March 31, putting it just ahead of I.B.M. Japan's $1.54 billion.

Japan is the second-largest consumer of computers outside the United States, and it seems likely that Fujitsu, with its Facom brand, will lead the Japanese challenge in data processing worldwide.

Alone among its Japanese counterparts, Fujitsu grew to its present position with a potent combination of computers and telecommunications. It made a virtue of concentration rather than diversification.

In the United States, it has ties to the Amdahl Corporation of Sunnyvale, Calif., a maker of large-scale computers, and this year set up a joint venture with TRW Inc. to sell information systems in the United States. In West Germany, it has links to the Siemans powerhouse.

It also has 11 foreign subsidiaries in eight countries, ranging from Taiwan and Korea, to Australia, Brazil and Spain. Next, according to Shoichi Akazawa, Fujitsu's executive vice president, is to establish more production facilities overseas. "We have little experience in this up to now," he said, "but in the future I think we must consider it seriously."

The company's gradual internationaliza-tion over the last decade is expected to accelerate in the 1980's. Exports, which amounted to only $382 million, or 14.6 percent of total sales ($2 billion-plus) in the latest fiscal year, will account for 17 percent this year, according to the Nikko Securities Company.

In certain areas, Fujitsu seems set to compete with the industry leader. These are the smaller and medium-sized computers for home and office use and the fast-growing market for marriages of computers and communications equipment, a market Fujitsu prepared for in a long history of dealing with the Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corporation, a quasi-governmental body.

In emphasizing the smaller machines, Fujitsu enters late into a field already crowded with Japanese competitors. "Honestly speaking, Fujitsu is not the best in this field," said one Japanese bank researcher. "Nippon Electric, Mitsubishi Electric and Toshiba are the strongest." (Nippon and Toshiba now market through a joint venture, Nichidan-Toshiba.)

But in the computer-communications field, "Fujitsu may already be superior to I.B.M.," said a researcher for a major Japanese bank.

Fujitsu, set up in 1935 as a spin-off of Fuji Electric, was intended from the beginning to make telephone equipment and got into computers after World War II.

"The Government provided financial support, import restrictions and even technical support to Japanese computer makers," said an executive at one of Fujitsu's American competitors.

Indeed, the Government has helped keep the total market share of foreign computer concerns, as measured by total equipment installed, to less than 50 percent, a startling accomplishment in a world where American companies, especially I.B.M., dominate markets.

Some money still comes in from the Government — half of a $224 million, multicompany, five-year research and development project now under way, for example, but that is for basic, rather than commercial, application.

Meanwhile, Fujitsu's former mainstay customer, Nippon Telephone, is taking the brunt of American pressure on Japan to open its markets to international competition. Even now, N.T.T. is negotiating a deal under which I.B.M. would supply data entry terminals, retailing for about $11,000 each.

Typical of most Japanese companies, however, while the original quasi-governmental links have been broken, Fujitsu has close ties with the establishment: Fuji Electric retains a 21.7 percent interest in the company; other major holders include Asahi Mutual Life Insurance (9.4 percent), and Daiichi Kangyo Bank (9 percent).

Mr. Akazawa, who was a senior official at the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry before joining Fujitsu, explains the company's philosophy: "Progress is the result of competition. I.B.M. is very strong and very large, and this makes us want to be very competitive."

It will have to be. I.B.M., for example, still makes more money in Japan than Fujitsu does worldwide — $173.4 million in calendar 1979, compared with just $63 million for Fujitsu in the fiscal year ended March 31.

I.B.M. also retains the largest market share in Japan, as measured by total equipment in place — almost 29 percent, to Fujitsu's 20 percent. And in the installation of machines that cost more than $2.3 million each, I.B.M. Japan has cornered 43.2 percent of the market, to Fujitsu's 13.8 percent.

On the other hand, Fujitsu's profits soared more than 40 percent in the first six months of this fiscal year, and the company plans a major offensive in software, a field in which it trails its main competitors. (Much of Fujitsu's equipment is designed to be compatible with I.B.M. software.)

For the past few years Fujitsu has spent 10 to 12 percent of its sales each year on research and development, and that level should continue for a few more years. By contrast, its major Japanese competitors devote between 4 and 6 percent of sales to research and development. Nearly 70 percent of research and development spending will be funneled into its software development.

"In the next two or three years we want to make computer and telecommunications equipment that can be used easily by ordinary people," says Bunichi Oguchi, vice president of Fujitsu Laboratories, a wholly owned subsidiary.

To many industry watchers, that means office and home computers in which Fujitsu can place its highly regarded integrated circuits and semiconductors.

Profile of Two Recessions

	1980			1973-75		
	Start (Jan. '80)	Worst point	Change	Start (Nov. '73)	Worst point	Change
Unemployment Rate In percent	6.2	7.8 (May)	+1.6 pts.	4.8	8.7 (Jan '75)	+3.9 pts.
G.N.P. Constant dollars, in percent	+1.2 (I Q)	-9.6 (II Q)	-10.8 pts.	+1.6 (IV Q'75)	-11.4 (I Q'75)	-13.0 pts.
Industrial Production 1967=100	174.9	169.6 (July)	-3.0%	127.5	109.8 (Feb. '75)	-13.9%
C.P.I. 1967=100	233.2	251.7 (Sept.)	+7.9%	137.6	153.0 (Oct. '74)	+11.2%
Retail Sales In billions of 1972 dollars	45.7	41.5 (May)	-9.3%	33.2	37.1 (Oct. '74)	-5.8%
Housing Starts Thousands of units	1,419	906 (May)	-36.2%	1,721	986 (Jan. '75)	-42.7%

Source: Business Conditions Digest, Bureau of Economic Analysis

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

The International Trade Commission rejected, by a 3-to-2 margin, a petition for import quotas and higher tariffs by the United Auto Workers and the Ford Motor Company. The I.T.C. found that the economic downturn and a shift in consumer tastes were greater causes of the ills plaguing Detroit than Japanese auto imports.

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Eastern Air Lines filed fare increases on bargain rate coast-to-coast flights, beginning Jan. 1. Two other major carriers, American and United, announced they intended to match the Eastern fares. According to fare information released by Eastern on Friday, the least expensive round trip ticket between New York and Los Angeles will be $455, up from $268, for a mid-week, late night flight.

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International Business Machines introduced its long-awaited top-of-the-line business computer, the Model 3081. According to I.B.M. officials, the new system offers users up to twice the computational power of the company's previous largest computer system.

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The discount rate rose to 12 percent from 11 percent. The Federal Reserve pushed up the rate it charges for loans to member banks and also imposed a surcharge of 2 percentage points on large banks.

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Chevron U.S.A. raised its wholesale prices by 1 to 3 cents a gallon. Chevron, the nation's seventh largest gasoline marketer, increased home heating oil prices 2 cents a gallon for clients east of the Rocky Mountains.

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Retail sales showed a slight one-tenth of a percent decline in October, according to a Commerce Department report.

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Industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 1.6 percent in October, the Federal Reserve said. Last month's increase was the third successive rise for the industrial production index.

The New York Stock Exchange enjoyed its best week since 1974. Prices on the Dow Jones index of leading industrials rose 53.93 points, to 986.35.

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J.C. Penney reported earnings of $54 million in the third quarter, down 10.1 percent from the previous year. Net income for F.W. Woolworth totaled $24.8 million, a 45 percent decline from last year's corresponding period. Officials cited a sharp decline in currency translation gains as the reason for the loss.

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Mitsui is preparing to withdraw from a large Iranian petrochemical project, taking a $711 million loss, according to company sources. Mitsui, a leading Japanese trading company, has insurance covering about $474 million of its investment.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCK WEEK ENDED NOV. 14, 1980 (Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
GifCan	3,809,700	19½	+ ⅜
US Filter	1,596,200	32½	+ 5¼
HouOilM	1,423,800	45⅝	+ 8⅝
DomePetr	1,231,100	57⅞	+ 3¼
Wang B	1,066,800	43¼	+ 3¾
Nat Patent	851,000	10⅞	- ⅛
Amdahl	826,300	34	+ 7
HuskyOG	674,600	14⅞	+ ½
ReertintA	672,600	27	+ 3¼
HealthChm	591,700	23⅝	+ 1⅜

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advanced	559	354
Declined	271	442
Total issues	960	946
New Highs	135	88
New Lows	34	28

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	45,354,565	1,410,353,365
Same Per. 1979	19,201,580	952,028,315

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	93.76	87.40	93.27	+5.83
Transp	77.45	71.93	76.97	+5.13
Utils	38.90	37.29	38.81	+1.47
Finance	68.72	65.29	68.36	+3.11
Composite	79.42	74.28	78.96	+4.61
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	158.8	146.4	156.7	+9.22
20 Trans	24.81	22.45	24.51	+1.90
40 Utils	53.46	49.73	52.94	+2.64
40 Financial	13.14	12.30	12.96	+0.57
500 Stocks	138.9	128.1	137.1	+7.97

Dow Jones

30 Indust	997.3	926.7	986.3	+53.93
20 Trans	396.7	361.3	391.9	+28.74
15 Utils	117.5	109.1	116.7	+ 6.82
65 Combo	381.0	351.7	376.9	+23.10

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 14, 1980 (Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Texaco Inc	4,341,900	44⅝	+ 5½
LTV Corp	4,136,900	18⅝	+ 2¼
Boeing	3,959,900	39¼	+ 2¾
IBM	3,959,800	71⅝	+ 4½
Mobil	2,130,600	79½	+ 5¾
AmerHess	1,939,200	48⅝	+ 7⅝
Amer T&T	1,820,000	48⅞	- ⅜
LouLd Exp	1,816,400	57	- 6¾
Citicorp	1,781,900	20⅝	+ 1½
PhilipsPet	1,761,600	55⅝	+ 1⅞
Gen Motors	1,692,700	49⅝	- ¼
SearsRoeb	1,600,000	16⅛	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	1,590,800	45⅝	+ 4⅜
Exxon	1,586,100	82⅝	+ 3⅝
Occident Pet	1,569,200	33⅝	+ 2¼

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,473	912
Declines	477	986
Total issues	2,154	2,111
New Highs	342	189
New Lows	52	47

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	276,727,430	9,824,335,183
Same Per. 1979	149,285,830	7,120,398,784

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1935-1961*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Publisher

A. M. ROSENTHAL, *Executive Editor*
SEYMOUR TOPPING, *Managing Editor*
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CHARLOTTE CURTIS, *Associate Editor*

TOM WICKER, *Associate Editor*

How to Defend America

Imagine an accountant rushing into Ronald Reagan's transition office triumphantly proclaiming the discovery of an extra $30 billion. The fleeing Carterites couldn't spend it all; or their "waste" was every bit as frightful as Candidate Reagan suspected. Implausible, of course; Mr. Reagan is going to have to scrape for every billion he wants for cutting taxes and buying weapons. But accept the premise for a moment to reach the really hard problem: How should the next available $30 billion be spent?

If they respond unselfishly to the anxieties of the moment, most Americans would surely advise spending more for "national security." They have been led to believe that the country's defenses are down, that the Russians are riding tall, that two-bit tyrants are trampling the American flag and blackmailing the West with their oil. The President-elect believes all those things and he is eager to signal a decisive turn.

"National security," he tells his transition team. "Get the biggest bang for the buck in national strength, confidence and independence."

"Yes, sir," the advisers will respond. But then what will they buy? Missiles? Energy independence? Or economic revival? In other words, where, precisely, lies the greatest threat to security? The Reagan Presidency will turn on the answer.

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There is no shortage of claims for those billions. At the Pentagon, they want new missiles to "catch up" with the Russians, and new ships and better-paid noncoms to protect the oil lifeline. At the State Department, they want more foreign aid to buy influence and bases across the world. At the Energy Department, they want more oil for the emergency reserve and more energy production and conservation to hold down prices. At the Treasury, they want a balanced budget to lower interest rates, tax cuts to encourage production and export subsidies to defend the dollar.

The great temptation will be to do a little of everything, and not much of anything. But a bold new President would cut through the clamor and directly attack the *source* of America's weakness: a sputtering, inflation-ridden, energy-dependent economy.

Unless it achieves significant economic growth in the next few years, America, with or without more missiles, will not regain the confidence of allies or the respect of adversaries. And real economic growth depends overwhelmingly on Government discipline and incentives that stimulate production and restrain consumption. The more goods and gasoline that Americans produce, and the less that they immediately consume, the safer and more prosperous they will become.

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If that turns out to be Mr. Reagan's definition of national security, he will persuade Americans to defer the promised individual tax cuts, or better yet, to return the money through a stiff tax on gasoline.

He would then use the resulting billions to cut the taxes on savings and on industries that raise production without much increasing wages and prices.

And like John Kennedy 20 years ago, he would discover that the vaunted "missile gap" has been exaggerated. Through a quick deal with the Russians — call it SALT 2½ — he would slow down the Soviet missile buildup and use the already expanding Pentagon budget to repair America's non-nuclear forces instead.

Details aside, there is simply no way to defend American security without putting the economy ahead of every other claim. Without economic revival, inflation will hobble new weapons programs and dissipate military pay increases. Without economic revival, allies will become trading enemies and nations depending on American support will turn elsewhere. Without economic revival, social tensions will tear at public morale.

Mr. Reagan's equivalent of putting a man on the moon is to liberate American industry from energy dependence and inflation. Like every project of national defense, that requires political consensus and Government direction. It is probably a project of ten years or more. It will claim the first $30 billion, and the next, and the next after that — until America's huge wealth is finally harnessed in the service of its people, its friends and its values.

Minnows as Weapons

Mother Nature has written an ironic epilogue to the saga of the snail darter. When last we heard of that tiny minnow it was being used as a weapon to halt construction of the Tellico Dam in Tennessee. All other arguments against that ill-conceived project had failed, including impartial judgments that it would be costly and damaging to the environment. Environmentalists, fishing around for another objection, latched on to the snail darter, a nearly extinct fish whose spawning grounds would be disrupted by the dam.

They sued to protect the fish under the Endangered Species Act and, ultimately, even the Supreme Court agreed that the dam must be halted. But the snail darter's victory was transient. Slick parliamentary maneuvering by the Tennessee Congressional delegation soon allowed construction to go forward. And that, some feared, would doom the tiny fish, even after hundreds were transplanted to three new sites in an effort to save them.

Well, it turns out that a new colony of 14 snail darters has just been found 80 miles downstream from the dam, now completed. No one is sure how they got there or whether they will survive. They may have migrated from one of the transplant sites 50 miles away. Or they may have lived there for years, as the biologist who found them suspects. The species may still be endangered, of course; a new outpost of 14 minnows is hardly a guarantee of Darwinian survival. But the discovery underscores man's ignorance of thousands of obscure species and their habitats.

Environmentalists may come to regret their choice of the snail darter as a weapon against Tellico. They lost the battle and succeeded only in making the fish a cause for snickers. These may escalate to guffaws if it now turns out that the snail darter was able to take care of itself all along. But discovery of the new colony of fish does not mean it was wrong to oppose the project. Tellico Dam remains a costly boondoggle.

Banking for Winter

Applemen prune their trees "so that a crow can fly between any two branches," as the adage goes. And now is the time when they want some apples of the winter varieties, "keepers" for the storage bin. Brussels sprouts, beets and carrots can still be got from the garden and stored down in the cellar, too.

But before there were beets and apples there were beavers — and trappers before farmers. A good trapper hardly needed a rifle to feed himself. His wolf traps would as conveniently catch a deer; his bear traps were just right for moose or buffalo. Mainly, he lived on beavers, and mostly on the tails of the beavers, which were a frontier luxury on a par with buffalo tongues and moose noses.

Beavers rudder or scull themselves, as they swim, with their foot-long, tongue-shaped, broad, scaly tails. They also use the tail to brace themselves as they stand up to gnaw a tree, and as an extra leg for balancing as they clasp mud in their arms and walk upright when dam-building. Warning each other of danger, they whack their tails on the water. The tail provides a means of regulating body temperature in the summer and a place to store fat for the winter.

It was this combination of fat and muscle that made for delicious eating. And now is the time when beavers are stacking poplar branches underwater for winter feeding — ramming them into the mud or piling stones on them to keep them from floating up and freezing in the ice that forms.

For the trapper, all this busy preparation before the ponds closed over added to his own larder as well. The more he saw them haul into the water for winter meals of bark, the fatter he knew their tails were going to grow, to sizzle in his campfire, and the more money John Jacob Astor would pay him for his catch of furs, when he came out of the woods the next April.

Sometimes we think it's not as much fun to bank for winter nowadays.

Topics

Tailor Made

Suited to the Screen

We were braced for disappointment when we tuned in "Hamlet" on public television the other evening. The home-as-theater has been uncongenial to classic drama, and Shakespeare has fared unevenly in a dozen previous productions of this BBC series. Moreover, "Hamlet" is long, intricate and abounds in those "talking heads" that TV resists. But the production surprised many viewers, and in ways that merit more than dramatic notice.

Much of the credit belongs to Derek Jacobi. He portrayed Hamlet with freshness and understated conviction; We sensed in him a new kind of acting skill, tailored to the tiny screen. Micro-acting, some people call it. His face, not movie-star handsome but amiable and ordinary, is suited to this micro-medium.

The play worked in part because so many of its lines figure in the fabric of everyday speech. Since their delivery was seldom declamatory, they worked even in the intimacy of television. It strikes us as a piece of very good news that so large a drama can fit so well onto so small a stage.

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Hold On

The New York Straphanger is becoming an endangered species, threatened by the designers of the new M.T.A. buses. These opaque vehicles lack straps, they lack the metal-handled equivalent of straps and even lack the simple metal tubes to which passengers have learned to cling, hand over hand. What the bus designers have provided overhead instead is a rubberized bar or ledge that is only slightly concave on the inside. It might be comfortable for an agile sloth or bat. Humans, however, can get a precarious grip on it only with an unnatural inward twist of the wrist. After riding along that way for a while, what one wishes to get a grip on, unprecariously, is the designers.

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Vested Interests

Women who are into Power Dressing, that is, the right kind of well-cut suit, silk shirt and discreet pump, all worn in the interests of androgyny on the job, may be happy about the entry of men's suit manufacturers into the women's suit business, though the price of some of those women's suits is well beyond the wallet of the average woman executive. But not that of the wife of the male executive ("Our male customers are from the nation's power structure," one manufacturer says, "and our female customers are those men's ladies."). That sounds like proof positive that a lot of businesswomen have a long way to go before they're dressing at Dunhill. Which, when you come right down to it, is what they've been saying all along.

Letters

President-Elect Reagan and the Soviet Union

To the Editor:

President-elect Ronald Reagan promises tax reduction, decreased spending (except for defense), a balanced budget, lessened inflation and lessened unemployment. As the scenario of the new Administration's programs unfolds, there are still some Americans who remain unconvinced.

There may develop an alternative to the game plan — and an opportunity for the new President to become a hero to all America, much as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in the midst of the Depression, on Nov. 16, 1933, when he officially recognized Soviet Russia.

Sooner or later, we will reverse our alleged hostility toward the Soviet Union and recognize that country as our natural ally and trading partner. We have never warred with Russia; we have been partners in conflict. Nor need we remind ourselves that the U.S.S.R. has vast resources which can supplement our own dwindling supplies.

Just suppose that our nuclear threats don't work, our budgets aren't balanced, we don't get our people back to work, our economy remains noncompetitive and we don't lick inflation. Is it naïve to expect the new Administration to adopt an alternative program achievable through the medium of a world organization? We should adopt the SALT agreements, foster détente and enter a new relationship of peace.

The American business community may be conservative, but it is also realistic. The new President may just seize the opportunity to lead America to a successful, peaceful world.

EDWARD LAMB
Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1980

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To the Editor:

Ronald Reagan stated in his Nov. 6 news conference that he believes in linkage of negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic arms to discussions of Soviet behavior in other areas — notably Moscow's foreign policy. If there is an honest desire by the Reagan Administration to limit the growth of nuclear arms, this statement represents seriously flawed thinking.

First, the U.S. and the Soviet Union have vast and fundamental differences in their perceptions of proper foreign policy, and tying SALT negotiations to these differences will inevitably slow the process down. Moreover, the question of limitations on nuclear arms is logically divorced from other foreign-policy differences and represents a vital problem on its own.

SALT discussions should clearly be first on the agenda, and it is only when we are protected from the proliferation of these weapons of mass destruction that we should pass on to a resolution of more subtle questions of policy.

Next, and equally important, even if one accepts the need to tie SALT talks to Soviet behavior abroad, then one must also allow a discussion of similar American behavior.

This then implies discussions of American interventions in Latin America, Iran and the Middle East, Africa and the Far East. Did the Russians insist upon a cessation [illegible] American invasion of South Vi[illegible] before negotiating earlier test-ba[illegible] arms-limitation treaties? On[illegible] American behavior is also link[illegible] the SALT negotiations will Mr. [illegible]gar.'s position be consistent.

Should this occur, then, while discussions will no doubt he[illegible] pered, some of the suffering o[illegible]lions of people under regimes [illegible]ported and/or installed by the U[illegible] well as the Soviet Union may be [illegible]ated. In this case, the talks w[illegible] have been in vain.

LAWRENCE M. K[illegible]
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. [illegible]

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To the Editor:

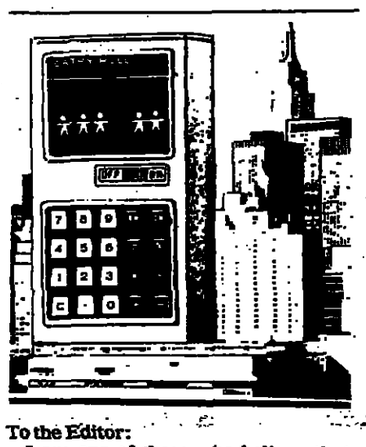
Before and since his election, [illegible] has been talk that Ronald Reaga[illegible] commit his Administration to "[illegible]sistent foreign policy." This bri[illegible] mind a comment by one of the w[illegible] most skillful diplomats, imperia[illegible] many's Prince Otto von Bismarc[illegible]

"A statesman who attempts t[illegible]duct his foreign policies on firm [illegible]ples is like a man who attem[illegible] walk through a dense forest [illegible] long pole clamped horizontall[illegible] tween his teeth."

It might be noted in that com[illegible] that many historians are of the o[illegible] that, had Bismarck's advice be[illegible]lowed by his successors in Ger[illegible] World War I might have been pr[illegible]ed.

HENRY L. BR[illegible]
Distinguished Pro[illegible]
of Political S[illegible]
State University College at Bro[illegible]
Brockport, N.Y., Nov. [illegible]

What Census Repair Can't Do for New York



To the Editor:

I am one of those who believe that the 1980 Census should be corrected for the undercount. This is now technically feasible. Indeed, a partial correction was made in 1970 wholly on the initiative of the Bureau of the Census. I have introduced legislation to require a full correction this time.

However, I would hope we New Yorkers will not deceive ourselves in this matter. For one thing, if historical experience holds up (and it will) the undercount will prove more rural than urban. For another, the decline in the population of New York State is unmistakable.

Thus, for the United States as a whole the popular vote for President grew 14 percent from 1968 to 1980. In New York it declined 14 percent.

In 1968, Californians cast 7 percent more votes than New Yorkers. In 1972, 17 percent more. In 1976, 20 percent more. In 1980, 42 percent more.

Remember the First Law of Taxation: To tax 'em, you've got to catch 'em. We twice deceive ourselves if by denying the flight of population from our state we are enabled also to deny its causes.

DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN
U.S. Senator from New York
Washington, Nov. 12, 1980

A Perilously Long Transition Period

To the Editor:

Bernard Gwertzman's Nov. 6 news article on the uncertainty of foreign policy in Washington's lame-duck period raises the question whether it is tolerable, in the last quarter of the 20th century, that some 75 days elapse before power is transferred from one Administration to another.

The 20th Amendment went a long way to remove a dangerous 18th-century anachronism from our political process. It is time, I suggest, to consider how the transition period can be reduced even further.

The orderly transition to which both President Carter and President-elect Reagan are committed is important in itself. It does nothing, however, to facilitate the conduct of an active foreign policy to protect U.S. interests in the interregnum. Save for coping with imperious developments abroad, viz. the hostage situation, the incumbent Administration has little scope to do more than hold the line until Jan. 20. As in 1976 and earlier, we must resign ourselves to the virtual suspension of purposive policy for two and one half months.

The United States would not be paralyzed if a grave national emergency arose; external danger would unite both parties in vigorous defense of our national interests. Nevertheless, innumerable daily decisions, some minor, some of considerable importance, that make up the continuum of n[illegible] policy will have to be deferred.

The static period that our G[illegible]ment enters after each electio[illegible] changes control of the White [illegible] compares sadly with the swift [illegible]fers of power that take place in [illegible]mentary democracies, e.g., I[illegible] and the Federal Republic of Ger[illegible]

A parliamentary democracy [illegible] not, nor are we likely to becom[illegible] Yet can we afford to tolerate [illegible] inactivity, especially in forei[illegible] fairs, while a dangerous, compl[illegible] interdependent world goes on tu[illegible]

The only solution would be to [illegible] the Constitution once more to p[illegible] for the assumption of power by [illegible] Administration in, say, one [illegible] after the general election. This [illegible] of course, mean that the in[illegible] President would have to consti[illegible] Cabinet almost immediately aft[illegible] election.

Whether the American people [illegible] accept such radical changes i[illegible] constitutional and political syst[illegible] open to challenge. But the need t[illegible] down the period of paralysis in go[illegible]ment seems to me unchalleng[illegible] especially after campaigns of a[illegible] interminable duration which in [illegible]selves cause a disturbing degree [illegible]mobilism in Washington.

ALAN G. [illegible]
Washington, Nov. 1[illegible]

Sisters Without Gum

To the Editor:

We were pleased by your editorial reference to "Supersisters" trading cards in a Nov. 9 Topics item. There is, however, one point that we wish to clarify.

"Supersisters" cards have indeed burst on the scene, but, unlike their baseball counterparts, they are packaged without the traditional bubble gum.

BARBARA EGERMAN, LOIS RICH
Supersisters, Inc.
New York, Nov. 10, 1980

Bush's Big Mistake About a Small Natio[illegible]

To the Editor:

In your Nov. 6 news article abo[illegible] Vice President-elect, George [illegible] speaking of his relationsh[illegible] President-elect Reagan and his f[illegible] role as Vice President, is quote[illegible] saying: "If I don't have his [illegible]dence, I'll be going to funera[illegible] Ecuador."

This was apparently meant [illegible] humorous example of the kind of i[illegible]nificant things an American [illegible] President is sometimes relegat[illegible] doing. However, Ecuador happe[illegible] be a real country, not just a symb[illegible] all those exotic little countries [illegible] there somewhere beyond the [illegible] Grande.

We, the undersigned, are all cit[illegible] of Ecuador now residing in the U[illegible] States. We work hard here and m[illegible] many contributions to the countr[illegible] our residence, but we resent [illegible] much the tendency of American[illegible] use the country of our birth, and o[illegible] small countries, as symbols of u[illegible]portance and remoteness.

In a larger sense, Mr. Bush's [illegible]mark reveals that arrogant sens[illegible] the United States as the only truly [illegible]portant country in the world. This [illegible] attitude that has caused the Un[illegible] States much trouble around the wo[illegible] and it is disappointing to hear an[illegible]ample of it from the mouth of su[illegible] high official.

For us, a funeral in Ecuador [illegible] never be a symbol of insignificance [illegible]cause Ecuador is where our loved o[illegible] are buried.

MARTHA A. M[illegible]
PILAR ALAVA ENRIQ[illegible]
MERCY C. QUI[illegible]
New York, Nov. 7, 1[illegible]

The Impotent Peacekeeper

To the Editor:

The continuance of hostilities between Iraq and Iran demonstrates that the United Nations has failed once more to live up to its obligations under the Charter to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

In the event of a dispute that endangers the maintenance of international peace, the Security Council is authorized by the Charter to "recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment." Why has it not done so?

In the event of an actual breach of the peace, such as the one that has taken place along the Iraqi-Iranian border, the Security Council is authorized to "take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security." Why has it not done so?

The U.N. has not acted because it has neither the dispute-settlement machinery nor the peacekeeping forces necessary to carry out its mandate. Even if it did have such tools, the veto would probably be used by one of the major powers to prevent U.N. action.

The Iraqi-Iranian conflict is one more bit of evidence pointing to the need for a substantial reform and restructuring of the U.N. system. Three reforms are required at the very minimum: (1) A regional mediation and conciliation service that would spring into action at the first sign of a dispute between nations, (2) a permanent peacekeeping force of sufficient size to be able to enforce a cease-fire and (3) a modification of the veto so that it could not be used to block enforcement of a cease-fire resolution.

For the past six years, the U.N.'s Special Committee on the Charter and on Strengthening the Role of the Organization has been considering reform proposals in these three areas but has failed to reach general agreement on specific measures.

It is time for the media to focus public attention on the failure of that committee to recommend substantial improvements in the U.N. system. It is time for the people of the world to demand that the U.N. reform itself so that it will have the means necessary to carry out its Charter mandate.

Unless the United Nations reforms itself, it is in danger of going the way of the League of Nations. If that happens, World War III, with certain nuclear catastrophe, will not be far behind.

WALTER HOFFMANN
Chairman, Campaign for U.N. Reform
Wayne, N.J., Nov. 10, 1980

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

NYTI

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WASHINGTON

Lost, But Not Defeated

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — President Carter is leaving Washington with all his tattered flags flying. He has lost but he is not defeated. He seems reconciled now and even serene because, like most losers, he has convinced himself, with some reason, that he is a casualty of history.

He has behaved very well since the election. He came in four years ago walking assertively down Pennsylvania Avenue and he is going out in style. When you lost as I did, he says, it would be a mistake to try to justify it. He is willing to leave the judgment to the historians and the Lord — but he obviously intends to give the historians and the Lord a helping hand.

In a nation that tends to destroy its memory, Jimmy Carter has been careful to keep his own personal record of the last four years. After the disastrous secret Nixon tapes, he had decided that there would be no recordings of private meetings in his Administration, but in the months after his inauguration in 1977, Zbigniew Brzezinski persuaded him that he should keep a day-to-day diary of his activities and, more important, a journal of his reflections on issues and personalities during his time in the White House.

Many Presidents have had the same intention, but Carter was more disciplined than most. No matter how tired he was at the end of the day, he dictated his account of the day's events. Sometimes the recordings piled up, and he discovered during the Billy Carter affair, when he needed to jog his memory, that the pertinent entries had not been committed to paper. This will be corrected before he rides Pennsylvania Avenue with Ronald Reagan on Jan. 20.

So Carter may not try to justify his record now, but he is a determined and comparatively young man as ex-Presidents go, and we will be hearing from him later. He not only has his diary and journal, but will have more documents under his personal control than anybody else. Already he has a conviction about why he lost.

The main reasons he has already stated in public. When he came into office he was faced with an economic crisis in general and an energy crisis in particular. Also with the Panama crisis and the Arab-Israeli crisis. What to do about arms control with the Soviets; how to decide the conflict between Peking and Taiwan; how to grapple with struggles of the new nations in Africa, complicated by military intervention of the Soviet Union and Cuba.

As Carter explains it, particularly in private, every important issue he faced at home and abroad, which in his view had been minimized or evaded by his predecessors, cost him votes; they later were compounded by the crisis of the hostages in Iran.

Carter makes two other points, which are less persuasive in this corner. First, that Senator Edward Kennedy, in challenging a President of his own party, created a division within that party that could not be overcome and that Reagan exploited throughout the campaign. The second point, which he mentions in private time and again, is that there was probably a racial aspect to his defeat. By his energetic support of blacks and Hispanics, so his argument goes, he provoked the opposition of many voters who felt that his appeal to racial minorities was going too far and who voted against him.

All this he will no doubt explain, or avoid, when he goes back to Plains, Ga., to write his books. There will be more than one, he suggests.

Meanwhile, others in his Administration are considering what they will do with their lives at the beginning of the coming year and they will be trying to recoup the financial losses incurred during the last four years. They will be writing and lecturing, not at immodest fees, about the history of the Carter years and are no doubt now gathering copies of official documents to support their coming books.

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will not have to worry. He left the sinking ship on principle and in time, and he could go back to the profession of the law. It will be interesting to read what he writes about the Carter Administration, but he will write nothing soon. Unlike Jimmy Carter, he kept no diary or journal, although his wife did. One day he will have something to say, not about the personalities but about the procedures of his time in government.

Brzezinski will undoubtedly write. He is probably the most intelligent and controversial member of the Carter Administration, as Kissinger was in the Nixon Administration. He is going back to Columbia University, and he will have something to say about these strange four years, when he was closer to Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter than anybody else in the Administration.

Carter, however, is undoubtedly the most significant of these characters. His modest assertion that he is going to disappear into Plains, Ga., is as misleading as his smile. We now have three ex-Presidents — Nixon, Ford, and Carter — all of whom are invited by law to participate on the floor of the Senate in the debates on the great issues of our time.

The guess here is that Jimmy Carter, in due course, will be the first ex-President really to accept this invitation seriously. He is very quiet about it now, but he deeply resents the charge that he has been a failure. He will be courteous and generous to Reagan between now and the Inauguration, but he is aggrieved by the judgment of the voters and the journalists against him, and is likely to try to prove in the coming years that they were wrong.

Mr. Reagan's Security Aide

By McGeorge Bundy

As Ronald Reagan thinks about his Cabinet and staff, he is entitled to the comfort of knowing that there is one place where less would be more — in the job of Assistant for National Security Affairs.

I don't mean to say that it is an unimportant job or an easy one, only that it would serve the President better if there was less of it.

There are three ways to begin.

First, put a flat prohibition on diplomatic communications that bypass the Secretary of State and on public statements that can be used by anyone to suggest a difference between the Secretary and the White House staff.

The President himself has a positive duty to be the chief expositor of foreign policy, but the only right second voice is that of the Secretary of State. The President also has every right to communicate directly with foreign leaders when he wants to, but if he does not trust his Secretary of State enough to include him confidently in any private process of communication, he should change Secretaries.

Second, cut back the National Security Council staff.

My guess is that by this step alone, Mr. Reagan could find the space he needs for the extra offices he quite imaginatively wants to give to his Cabinet members in the Executive Office Building. It is flatly inconceivable that the real business of the President and the National Security Council requires a professional policy staff of the present size, well over 30. Given the number of eager, strong-minded persons who would like to help Mr. Reagan do things their ways, it would be no mean trick to keep the staff properly lean, but all it really takes is an order. A 60 percent cut would not be excessive.

Third, select the Cabinet before the White House staff, and include the relevant Cabinet choices in the process of choosing the national security assistant.

Such consultation would serve to emphasize a quite basic point: a good national security assistant works for Cabinet officers as well as for the President. One of his main functions is to help senior officials outside the White House understand and be understood by the President. The model here is the way Harry Hopkins helped Henry Stimson and others work for the "disorderly" Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II. Of course it is important for Cabinet officers to have direct access to the President, and it is fortunate that Mr. Reagan does not seem to share the temperamental inwardness that has made such otherwise different men as Richard M. Nixon and Jimmy Carter keep their distance from their own Cabinets (and so encourage excesses by their assistants). But the President and his Secretaries will be just too busy to do all this work of interconnection on their own.

These changes would all help the national security assistant stick to his main business: to help the President himself — again, in three ways.

First, all Presidents want timely information, and the assistant has the means of providing it.

A good Cabinet officer also understands the need to keep the President informed, but even the most loyal Secretary may occasionally spin the reporting in his own direction, and a good national security assistant can help the President avoid becoming the prisoner of anyone, including the assistant himself. This informational function is totally different from running a separate diplomatic operation. Moreover, as long as there is mutual confidence between the President and his Secretaries, such information will be helpful mainly in combating the built-in resistance to change of the various departmental bureaucracies and in permitting the timely identification and resolution of the more serious conflicts either between departments or with the President's own policy.

A second, harder task is to help with the jobs that are inescapably interdepartmental.

The kind of staff work called "crisis management" is the most conspicuous case here, and a certain coolness under pressure is desirable in the assistant. The national security assistant is also well placed to help the President prevent end runs of all sorts by a single department, or even by the White House staff — though in a happy White House this assistant and others will have close, mutually supportive relations. Let us hope Mr. Reagan will ensure that no new strategic doctrine comes as a surprise to his Secretary of State.

Third, and perhaps still more significant, is the business of helping the President identify and deal with the problems that simply cannot be handled by delegation to the single most-concerned department.

In 1961, trade negotiations emerged as such a problem, and recently there has been need for special White House staff work to support the President's efforts at economic summit meetings. In both cases, the right answer was found not in the assumption of direct responsibility by the national security assistant but in the appointment of a special officer with the indispensable White House standing. Problems of international energy policy and of North-South financial crisis suggest themselves as possible candidates for parallel treatment over the next few years, and it is a safe bet that the interested Cabinet officers will seldom recommend extra-departmental arrangements.

The ideal national security assistant does not exist; everyone who has tackled the job has made his share of mistakes and violated one or more of the rules suggested here.

But it does help to want to do *this* job, and not the ones that belong to others.

It is only a modest exercise in nonpartisanship to express the hope that Mr. Reagan, after he has found the people he wants for the State, Treasury, and Defense Departments, will find someone to serve him well in this quite different but amply challenging assignment. In the same spirit, one may hope that he will choose a person of unchallenged integrity and discretion: There are a number among his supporters.

McGeorge Bundy, who was Special Assistant for National Security Affairs to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, is professor of history at New York University.

Cathy Hull

At desk, Zbigniew Brzezinski; below, from left, Henry A. Kissinger, McGeorge Bundy, Lieut. Gen. Brent Scowcroft — all national security advisers.

'A Soviet Challenge'

By Sinnathamby Rajaratnam

The question that exercises the minds of many Asian and third-world leaders is: "Who will fill the vacant role of world leadership?"

The absence of such a leadership today lies at the root of contemporary international anarchy. After 30 years of United States leadership, we increasingly ask ourselves as we watch this great country stagger under this load: "Will the United States opt out of the contest for world leadership?"

If it does, then the mantle of world leadership must fall, through default, on the Soviet Union, which does not flinch before the prospect of world leadership.

If the United States is not prepared to accept this role, then a Pax Sovietica is inevitable in the 80's. The overwhelming majority of nations may not desire such a dispensation. However, if the non-Communist industrial powers cannot stem the rising tide of Soviet power, then the third-world nations will come to terms with the new Caesar. Some are already mentally trying out Pax Sovietica for size.

I doubt very much whether the Soviet leadership can offer the prospect of a Pax Sovietica under which non-Communist societies would be permitted to exist. But it is not altogether impossible. Within Eastern Europe for some years now significant diversity of economic styles and practices have been cautiously permitted.

So I would not rule out the possibility of a more sophisticated Soviet leadership offering a place for non-Communist nations under the Soviet sun — in exchange for acceptance of Soviet Union as No. 1.

It could be an offer that many countries in Asia might accept even if they have doubts. They would accept it simply because they have no other choice.

It is in Asia that the decisive battles for world leadership would be waged. It is no accident that within three years of the last of the Western powers withdrawing from Vietnam, the Soviet Union launched strategic offensives in two corners of Asia — in Kampuchea [Cambodia] in 1978 through its Vietnamese proxy, and exactly a year later by direct intervention in Afghanistan.

What dismays us is the propensity of our American and Western friends to wallow in long guilt trips — not so much by their governments as by the so-called progressive liberal opinion.

A sense of guilt over Vietnam has prevented Western liberals from seeing the Kampuchean situation as part of Soviet moves for world leadership. They see it primarily and wholly as a moral problem.

It has been said that it was "arrogance of power" that contributed to American debacle in Vietnam. Now that American power has waned somewhat — and one hopes temporarily — compensation is being sought in "arrogance of morality," which has prevented Western liberals from asking why the overwhelming majority of Asian nations have advocated the continued seating of Democratic Kampuchea [at the United Nations].

It is not that nearly two-thirds of Asia is blind to Pol Pot's brutalities or is without any moral sense. Asian countries support Democratic Kampuchea for the same reason that the Western world made a choice between two mass murderers whose crimes far exceed those of Pol Pot, during World War II — between Stalin and Hitler. The West then decided that the survival of Western Europe was better assured by choosing the lesser of two mass murderers — Stalin.

Pol Pot appears to Asians as the lesser of two evils. The continued occupation of Kampuchea is the first of many moves to draw the rest of Southeast Asia within the Soviet orbit. A million men are under arms in Vietnam, apart from an estimated two million-member militia, wholly financed by the Soviet Union. One must be extremely simple-minded to believe that the parsimonious Soviet Union is financing so formidable an army just to cope with Pol Pot's guerrillas.

I do not feel a sense of outrage that the Soviets should aspire to world leadership.

They have as much right to fill this vacant and necessary role as anybody else, and world leadership is not synonymous with world domination.

That is why I prefer to talk of a Soviet challenge rather than of a Soviet menace.

Unless this Soviet challenge is made the core of United States foreign policy and met with the same resolve and sense of realism that the Soviets bring to their cause, then a Pax Sovietica is a high probability in the 80's.

This is not what we in Asia want, but if that is the only item on the shelf that is what we will have to settle for.

Sinnathamby Rajaratnam is Second Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore. This article is adapted from a lecture to the Asia Society.

True Conservatism

By Paul Moore Jr.

Every paper, every television channel is full of the new political power of the so-called Electronic Church. These preachers call themselves conservative. They revel in their political prominence. What should be our posture to this strange breed of Christians?

Some see the so-called Moral Majority, now deeply involved in partisan politics, as frightening; history bears witness to the demonic power of religious politics — the Inquisition, the abuses of Cromwell, the Salem witch trials. Others see this movement as an heroic Spirit-guided crusade.

They call themselves Christian Conservatives, but it is the traditional churches who merit the description of truly conservative.

We preserve Scripture, by which we continually listen to the word of God; the creeds by which the outlines of faith are drawn; the sacraments by which we enter the Church and through which the death and resurrection of our Savior become part of our life blood; and a polity to keep us loyal to this life. By conserving this fourfold foundation, we rejoice in a flexible ethos in order to conserve the heart of faith: a passionate love for the Lord Jesus Christ, the clear and ringing witness to the principles of redemption — the infinite worth of every person, justice, freedom, peace and love — throughout the changes of history.

I believe that these principles require us to speak and act on issues of social justice, even when this entails sacrifice. The Old Testament Prophets and Jesus' concern for the poor and suffering command us so to do. Still, since individual Christians may genuinely believe in different individuals or parties as the means of effecting a better society, the Church in its official capacity should never come out for or against a particular candidate or party, except under extreme circumstances such as the rise of Hitler.

As Christian citizens of the United States, we are also called to a true conservatism. Our national scripture is the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution. We declare our national creed in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. We preserve the sparse liturgy of our national life in the inauguration of a President, the national holidays of Thanksgiving and Memorial Day, and we pride ourselves in the democratic polity of our Republic. Over all these things wave the flag, symbolizing the red of courage, the white of purity, the blue of loyalty.

These symbols, these words, these frail bits of cloth conserve our faith in the principles upon which our nation was founded: individual worth, freedom, political and economic justice, and peace.

However, this is not what is meant by conservatism in the parlance of the Moral Majority. Now this noble word "conservative" spells a series of positions with which to replace the ancient foundations of our church and nation, including the following:

A sharp increase in military spending. The way to peace should be through economic justice reached by building up the ghettos of our nation and the underdeveloped nations of the world, not through the proliferation of warheads.

Less government spending for social programs, and support for the so-called free-enterprise system with disregard of the needs of the poor and the minorities. I believe in responsible free enterprise: The private corporations of the country could solve many of our problems in the private sector by using their full 10 percent charitable deductions and by risking the establishment of business in places of high unemployment. The reindustrialization of America cannot be based solely on highly-skilled manufacturing in the suburbs and Sun Belt; it must also be based on the reindustrialization of our cities, where the unemployed are the greatest unused natural resource available today. Government must supplement the role of business.

The slogan "right to life," by which they mean the denial of safe abortion to the poor — a right which continues to be available to the rich. These same pro-life forces neither condemn capital punishment nor dread the threat of war.

The protection of the family. "Profamily" to them means lack of compassion for broken families and all other hapless people who do not have the blessing, usually through no fault of their own, of tight and happy nuclear families.

As the so-called conservatism of these positions does not honor the flag, their alliance with Christianity does not honor the cross.

The answer to false conservatism is true conservatism.

The answer to the dangerous political action of the right-wing churches is renewed vigor on our part for the cause of economic justice, personal freedom, and peace built upon the just distribution of the world's resources which our Creator has provided for *all* his children.

The Right Reverend Paul Moore Jr. is Episcopal Bishop of New York. These are excerpts of remarks to the 203d annual convention of the diocese, in September.

IN THE NATION

Why Not The Best?

By Tom Wicker

President Carter, the beneficiary of heavy support from blacks in both the 1976 and 1980 elections, may be a "lame duck" but he still has the power to strike a last blow for this most faithful of his constituencies. He could veto an appropriations bill that would prevent the Justice Department from starting or taking part in court action to desegregate schools through the use of busing.

The House has already passed this short-sighted measure; the Senate has approved the anti-busing provision and is expected on Monday to give final passage to the entire bill. Coming on top of the election of Ronald Reagan, considered by many blacks as unsympathetic to their needs, this action by a Democratic Congress — this ignominious retreat from the once-accepted goal of school desegregation — is likely to be a crushing blow to many black Americans.

It may be true that parents of all races, including blacks, are "sick and tired" of busing, as Senator Jesse Helms — that great apostle of equal rights — asserted in debate. Busing is not in any case an ideal, or always the best, remedy for segregated schools; and black parents have particularly resented it when their children were made to bear the brunt of "one-way busing" into distant white neighborhoods.

It may also be true as contended by Mr. Helms and that other great Southern defender of equality, Senator Strom Thurmond — sponsors, naturally, of the anti-busing amendment — that the election of Mr. Reagan constituted a "mandate" to put an end to busing for desegregation purposes. The President-elect has been, of course, a long-time foe of busing.

But the first of these arguments should not prevent, and the second should encourage, a Carter veto. For if the President were to take such action he would not be *requiring* or even necessarily *encouraging* busing as a remedy for segregated schools; he would merely be preserving it as one remedy that the Department of Justice might seek, when no other was available, to enforce the Constitution.

On the other hand, if the anti-busing rider becomes law, it would prevent the department from *ever* bringing suit *in any case* to desegregate schools by busing. It would stop the department from seeking corrective action in the courts if a busing order already issued is being violated. It would force the department to withdraw from participation in *any* case in which busing is involved — which is most desegregation cases. Mr. Helms said it might give Federal judges second thoughts about ordering busing even in cases in which the Department of Justice is not involved; and indeed it might.

All of that means, in effect, "an abandonment of the U. S. Constitution," as Senator Lowell Weicker said. That is so because the Supreme Court

A Carter veto that could demonstrate all that's finest in the Democratic Party

has held school segregation unconstitutional; because in some cases the only practical remedy is busing; and because under the Helms-Thurmond amendment the Department of Justice could do nothing in such cases to enforce the Constitution.

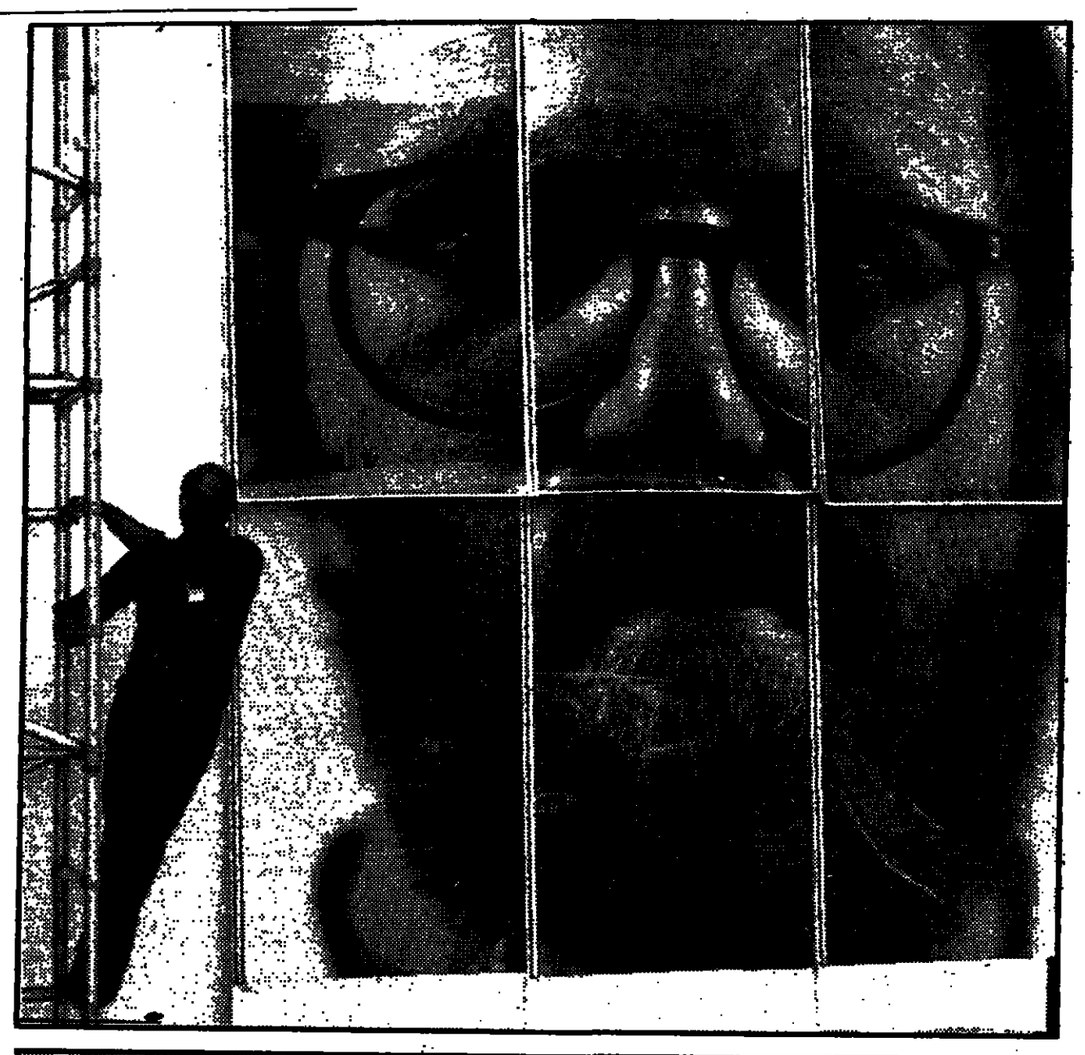
Already a Democratic Congress has prevented the Department of Education from requiring busing as a precondition to Federal aid for a school district. If the new restriction on the Department of Justice also becomes law, busing as a remedy for desegregation would be all but ruled out. What would that say to those cities and districts where busing already has been ordered, carried out and accepted?

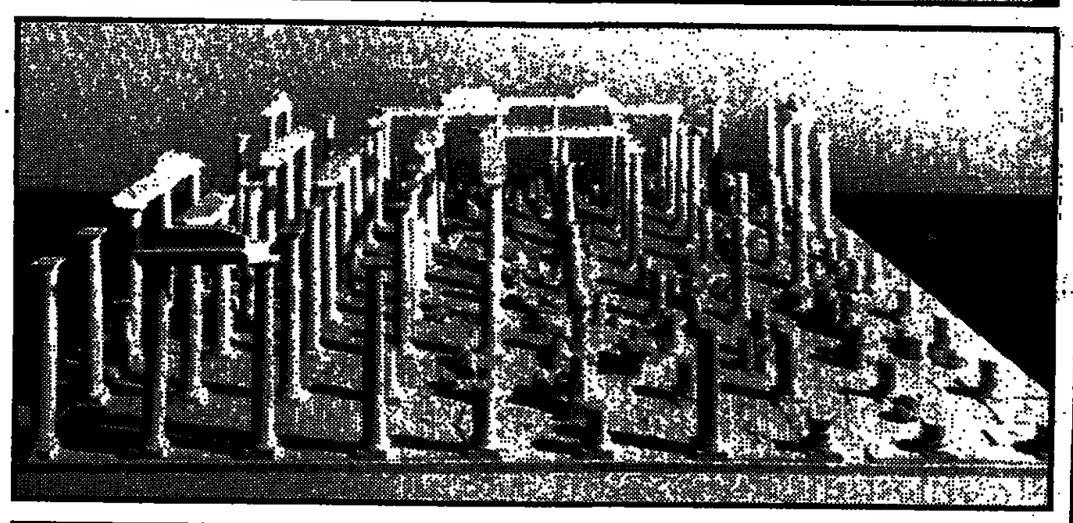
As for Mr. Reagan's mandate, that may be the best reason for Mr. Carter to veto the appropriations bill and its anti-busing rider. The Reagan Administration will have its own Department of Justice and the new President, as a matter of policy, undoubtedly will order the resort to busing either eliminated or drastically curtailed. But that's his mandate, if anybody's.

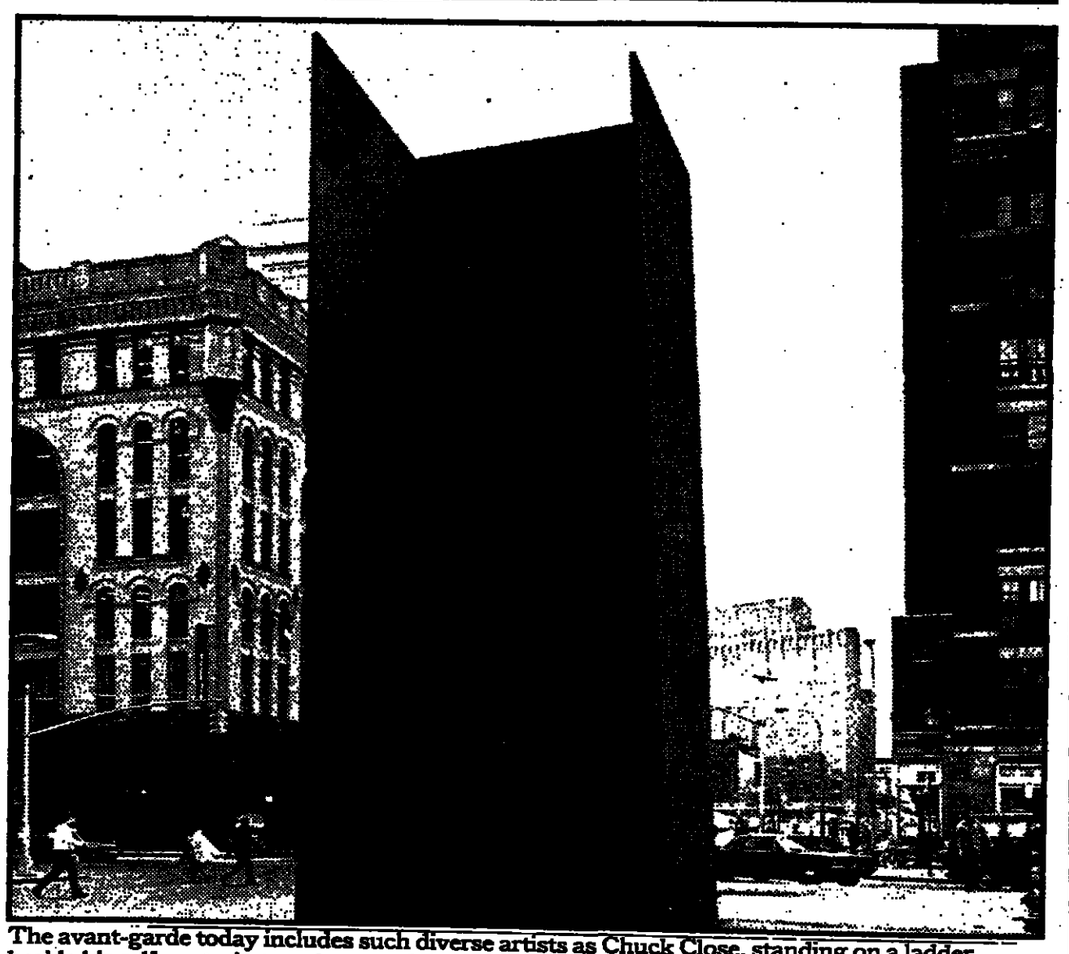
Why should a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President — perhaps, to hear the Reaganites tell it, the last we shall see for many years — do what Mr. Reagan can plausibly say he was elected to do, the opposite of what the Democratic Party has stood for since the days of Harry Truman? Why should Jimmy Carter, who preached so often from Daddy King's pulpit, sign a measure that would so nearly put an end to the long and agonizing battle for nondiscrimination in American schools?

There might be those who would argue that the Democrats could get "back in touch with the middle class" or aboard the new Conservative bandwagon by stealing Ronald Reagan's anti-busing thunder. But their commitment to equal rights has been too deep, and their support from American blacks too faithful, for that course ultimately to be anything but a political sell-out. If the Democratic Congress persists in it, it will be up to Jimmy Carter, as he prepares to go back to the good life in Plains, to demonstrate once again, with a resounding veto, all that's best in the South and the Democratic Party.

Arts & Leisure / Today's Avant-Garde Artists Have Lost the Power to Shock







The avant-garde today includes such diverse artists as Chuck Close, standing on a ladder beside his self-portrait, top; Anne and Patrick Poirier, whose "The Temple of 100 Columns," center, was exhibited earlier this season, and Richard Serra, whose public sculpture "T.W.U." stands in downtown Manhattan.

By HILTON KRAMER

As the first lap of the 1980's draws to a close, it is becoming more apparent than ever before that, so far as the contemporary art scene is concerned, we have entered upon an age significantly different in its values and outlook from that long and stormy period in which the radicalism of the avant-garde was the dominant force. Although the art world continues to harbor its customary quota of licensed jesters and tenured revolutionaries, no longer do they have quite the old power to determine the agenda of artistic events. The real energy and momentum seem to have shifted to a very different course, and this historic shift has inevitably altered our perspective on what the avant-garde achieved — and, indeed, on what the avant-garde was — in its heyday. It has altered, too, our sense of the place it may now be expected to occupy in contemporary cultural life.

It would be a mistake, however, to interpret this development as any sort of categorical rejection of modernist art. Especially in a political season that has seen conservative forces so triumphant in the elections, there may be a strong temptation to see events in the art world, too, as reflecting some parallel turn toward conservative taste. But this, I think, would be to take a far too simplistic view of what is actually occurring.

The fact is, the terms "conservative" and "radical" no longer mean what they once did in the art world. Abstraction, which made its historic debut nearly 70 years ago as the most extreme form of esthetic radicalism, has now achieved the status of an academic tradition, while certain forms of representational art — to judge from the horror they inspire in die-hard votaries of the old avant-garde — have acquired an almost subversive force. Even a "traditional" medium, such as painting, may suddenly acquire a "radical" appeal for art students nurtured on a diet of videotape, earth works and other Conceptual media.

I was reminded of the poignancy of this situation when I recently paid a visit to the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design in Halifax. This estimable institution has been known for a decade or so as a sort of Vatican of the Conceptual Art movement, and its official spokesmen still tend to uphold the most intransigent avant-gardist attitudes. Yet on a tour of the college's very attractive, well-equipped studios, I found that the really new thing going on in the school wasn't video art or performance art or earth reclamation projects or any of the other Conceptual or post-Conceptual pursuits that have earned the place its international renown as a lonely outpost of an embattled avant-garde. The really new thing was the rediscovery of — of all things — painting! I mean, painting with brushes and pigment and canvas. There were even said to be some people there — whether students or faculty wasn't at all clear — who were putting away their video cameras and taking up, well, the pencil. The humble pencil used in the making of a drawing. Such is the comedy — if not the tragedy — of our post avant-garde culture today.

What has effectively displace the old division between "avant-garde" and "tradition" is a new pluralism that embraces both in a larger and looser configuration. This new pluralism easily accommodates a great variety of styles and points of view while at the same time denying dominance to any single one of them.

Pluralism of this sort is not so much anti-modern as it is post-modern. Which is to say that it is less inclined to repudiate avant-gardist attitudes than to absorb and neutralize them in a mainstream that has been revised and enlarged to accommodate them. This is a momentous change in itself, with far-reaching implications for the future of art, but it is not to be confused with a wholesale rejection of the modern tradition. On the contrary, it is characteristic of the cultural situation in which we now find ourselves that the modern tradition is embraced *as* a tradition, and institutionalized as such in the museums, the universities and the mass media — the very agencies of our culture that once opposed the avant-garde so vigorously in its so-called "heroic" period. This has the effect of blunting its revolutionary impact, and of denying to contemporary manifestations of avant-gardism its long-standing claim to represent the only really vital or viable option in serious artistic affairs. Without that claim, the avant-garde is no longer avant-garde, but something far more benign. It is just another way — and now, perhaps, a somewhat old-fashioned way — of making art.

The evidence of this institutionalization, which assimilates avant-garde art into the cultural mainstream, is now overwhelming. The crowds that fill the Pompidou Center in Paris and the East Building of the National Gallery in Washington attest to it in irrefutable numbers. The scale and intensity of the response to the historic Picasso retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art earlier this year may very well mark 1980 as the year in which this phenomenon achieved its definitive apotheosis. Consider, too — as an unsigned note in the current issue of Art in America reminds us — that the Jasper Johns painting, "Three Flags," acquired earlier this season by the Whitney Museum for a price reported to be $1 million, had long adorned the cover of Barbara Rose's popular textbook on modern American art. By this measure, certainly, the gulf that formerly separated academic adulation and financial profiteering from programmatic avant-gardism has been effectively closed. Wherever one looks on the current scene — in the cities and on the campuses, in the art selected for shopping centers and Federal office buildings as well as for the art museum and the private collection — the high art of modernism is in the process of being converted into the popular culture of the educated classes.

As a consequence of this situation, the innovative impulse in art — once the primary source of the avant-garde's power to cause shock and consternation — has now come to enjoy a highly equivocal freedom. At liberty to do anything he pleases, the innovator in art meets not resistance but acclaim and opportunity. Which has the effect of defusing the explosive power of innovation itself. Instead of feeling challenged or threatened by innovation, we respond to it with nods of recognition. The artist, we come to feel, has been dutifully meeting an expected schedule of change.

In the Chuck Close retrospective mounted this fall at the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, for example — a show that will come to the Whitney Museum in the spring of 1981 — the very latest work in the exhibition, completed in 1979, marked a bold departure from the artist's previous practice. Mr. Close won fame in the 70's as a painter of hyper-Real oversized portrait heads that combined the scale of monumental abstraction with the look of a photographic blowup. However much these paintings may have resembled photographic blowups, they were not in fact photographs. They were paintings, and their impact owed much to the fact that they *were* paintings — executed on a scale that magnified the remarkable feat of representation they embodied.

In his new work — a self-portrait — both the "subject" and the scale remained more or less the same, but the medium had been radically altered. For now, in a six-panel piece measuring 10 by 15 feet, the medium was Polaroid photography. There were other overscale Polaroid portraits in the show, too, though none as large as this self-portrait. In the new context defined by these photographs, the earlier hand-painted pictures suddenly acquired an old-fashioned look.

The switch from painting to other means, which would once have caused an uproar in art circles, is now accepted procedure. Frank Stella successfully negotiated a similar

> 'Acclaim and opportunity have defused the explosive power of innovation.'

move in the 70's when he stopped applying paint to canvas and turned to making machine-fabricated polychrome reliefs in corrugated aluminum. Oddly enough, these turned out to be more "painterly" in appearance than any of his actual paintings. The new work was instantly acclaimed, of course. Why not? They were very beautiful works of art, and under the new dispensation the artist is free to adopt any medium he choses. And the public is ready to embrace them. We are in the era of art without tears or conflict.

One of the artists who has lately been putting this tolerance to a severe test is Richard Serra, among whose sculptures may be found some of the most unlovable sculpture produced in our time. Yet hard as Mr. Serra tries to offend established taste with big, simple, ungainly abstract constructions, it avails not. His projects for public sculpture are promptly accepted, ugly or not. There is a new one in downtown New York at Franklin and Leonard Streets that stands 36 feet high, and another curved horizontal piece at the entrance to the Holland Tunnel, and a full retrospective in progress at the Hudson River Museum in Yonkers. The years of the Minimalist movement in sculpture have prepared us to adjust to the elephantine simplicities of this sculpture, and to look for something profound in them. It may still have the power to enrage the unenlightened passer-by, brought up on antiquated notions of esthetic gratification — but elsewhere, in the places where taste is educated, reputations are made and money is spent, this unlovely sculpture is counted among the major accomplishments of our time.

Still, it is in the very nature of the current situation that no single style or point of view dominates. Every extreme in style inspires not only many imitations in kind but its polar opposites as well. The triumph of Minimalism prompts a return to representation on a scale unprecedented in the modern period. The taste for photographic verisimilitude prompts revivals of Expressionist abstraction, allegorical symbolism and fanciful image-making. It is as if the esthetic metabolism of our culture required that the deficiencies of one style be promptly made up by the development of another founded on exactly opposite principles. The result is something like a gigantic smorgasbord in which everything must be catered to. We are nothing if not eclectic.

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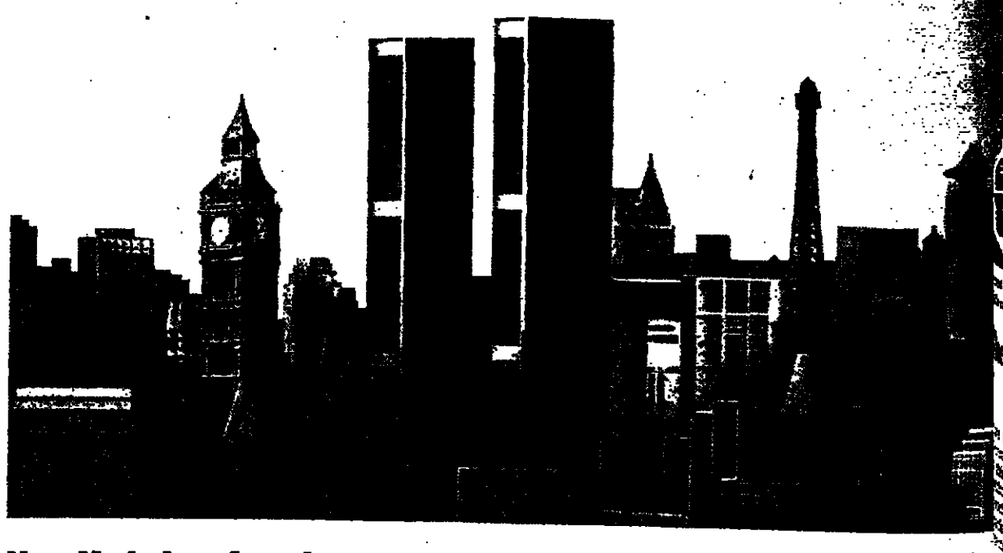

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Autumn face-lift

GARDENER'S CORNER/Walter Frankl

USE your gardening time now to replan and rebuild garden beds, terraces and rockeries. Soon, big rains will make outdoor work impossible.

Pruning. Remove all dead branches on trees and shrubs and those that disturb by growing too closely to others. This will strengthen plants for their struggle to survive winter storms and will reduce the probability of branches breaking under snow. Pruning encourages better growth come spring, and most important, brings more light into the garden.

More planting space. Are there any unused spots in your garden? Try to turn every available space into one of enjoyable flowers or edible plants. Don't despair if you are faced with a poor, thin soil. There are lovely plants that will thrive in it. Search out those plants whose natural habitats have sparse inferior soil. Rosemary is an example. A lovely shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis, rosmarin refou'ee* in Hebrew), it produces light blue flowers, but is valued for its narrow evergreen leaves, which become more aromatic when grown in full sun on poor soil.

Other perennial, flowering herbs, like lavender (*Lavandula officinalis, asouvion refou'ee* in Hebrew) and sage (*Salvia splendens, marva hadoura* in Hebrew), as well as red or pink valerian (*Valeriana officinalis, valeryana refou'eet* in Hebrew) are all suitable for inferior ground. They are also all available at nurseries in tins and may be transplanted just now. When mulched, they will pass the winter well and flower in early spring.

When planning garden spots with poor soil, don't forget annuals for the extra colour they give. Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum, kora hanazeer* in Hebrew) grows well in the poorest soil without any fertilizer, but its best sowing seasons in this country are September or February. One flower that can be sown now, and one of the best for poor soil, is the Californian poppy (*Eschscholtzia* in Latin and Hebrew). Sown now or in early spring this plant will cover even the ugliest ground with big blooms in shiny yellow, orange, white and sometimes also pink and purple. Geraniums, too, especially those with white-green or green-brown leaves, are just right for a poor but sunny part of the garden, where they will delight you with attractive foliage and pretty flowers.

More containers! When giving a face-lift to your garden, consider containers. About one-third of my garden plants are container-bound. This because moles kept destroying my plants in their tunnelling. They did a lot of damage, not only heaping up earth, but by collecting bigger seeds before they had a chance to germinate and by killing the finest of my tulip and hyacinth bulbs. To outsmart this pest, I started with containers. Now, with the appearance of more and more buildings around my home, the moles are gone. Yet every season I add more containers to my garden.

When you get older, deep forking in heavy soil becomes quite a chore and makes you appreciate the many advantages of container gardening. There are few or no weeds to fight. Insects, when they invade, are easily controlled. All routine tasks — watering, feeding, cultivating, etc. — are more easily done for container plants.

What to do when winter comes. In the "static" garden, provide mulching and raised beds as protection against frost and possible damage by flooding. Endangered plants in containers can be moved to a place of safety. Most plants do not need a really warm place, but one offering moderate protection from winds and freezing temperatures. This place should have light but not necessarily be sunny. Covered window sills, cool basements, enclosed unheated porches, or, for the smaller containers, high enough cold frames with a plastic or glass cover.

Most of the sensitive plants are semi-dormant during the winter months and do not need much water. But they should never be allowed to dry out, so don't forget to water them occasionally.

Collect fallen leaves. Autumn means that deciduous trees and shrubs drop their leaves, and they pile up, along with the dry needles of old pines. Removing this debris, which quickly covers garden beds and paths, is one of the most important jobs before winter arrives, and not for aesthetic reasons only. Rake up fallen leaves and needles, or better yet use a lawn broom to gether them in heaps and then use a rubber basket to collect them for the compost pile.

Composting is so essential to good gardening that almost all gardens now have incorporated in their design a place for a compost heap or pit.

After several weeks the leaves and needles begin to rot and attract earthworms to this rich organic matter. These silent subterranean workers eat their way through the layers of decaying foliage and come up to the surface at night to mate. Their constant tunnelling enables oxygen, water and nutrients to penetrate downwards, speeding up the process by which organic debris turns into valuable compost.

Annual weeds and grass clippings are good compost material, and the best weed for this purpose is the common nettle (*Urtica, sirpad* in Hebrew), which grows freely in fields throughout this country. This generally unwanted plant is doubly valuable. When left in a barrel of rainwater for 2-3 weeks, it becomes an excellent liquid manure for all kinds of cultivated plants. When sieved, this liquid can be used as a non-toxic insect repellent.

The great value of compost has been proved contrarily by the exclusive use of artificial fertilizers. Nobel prize winner Selman A. Waksman has commented, "The continuous use of mineral fertilizers on the same soil for many years, without the use of organic manures, may lead to deterioration of the physical condition of the soil and loss of productivity."

More organic plant feed. In addition to home-produced compost, another natural plant food is *bone-meal*, which is now being produced locally at Maale Adumim near Jerusalem. Bone-meal has a long-lasting beneficial effect, especially for flower plants.

Guano - Peru, a natural product from fish-eating seabirds, recently reappeared here. Jerusalem's nurseries and seed-shops were the first to import it and offer it to home gardeners. During the Mandatory period, guano, a concentrated organic manure, was widely used in Israel. European and American farmers and amateur gardeners have rightly held it in esteem for more than a 100 years. There is hardly found an orchard, vineyard, vegetable farm or rosegarden that goes without guano feedings in France, Belgium, Holland, etc. Home gardeners there also apply guano to house plants, because the smallest quantity — less than half a teaspoonful — has a quick and lasting effect. Moreover, even an overdose will not harm a potted plant.

Vegetables. This column has many times stressed the importance of a home vegetable and herb garden. Now, when you are planning a new face for your garden, don't forget to include sufficient space for edible plants. And remember that they can be grown in containers too. Here are some helpful hints:

In the coastal region, the Jordan Valley and along the Dead Sea, more radishes, spinach and parsley can be sown and seedlings of lettuce, endive and cabbages may still be planted. As long as the rains have not soaked areas of heavy red soil and loam too much, get to work while the weather and ground permit.

Sow or plant the following vegetables in Jerusalem and other hilly regions: cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower and lettuce from seedlings; broad beans, peas, radishes and spinach from seed. You may also set out more bulblets for green onions. Hill up all potatoes sown in September and add potassium between the rows, 1 kilo for every 5 running metres, but not too close to the plants! Occasional prophylactic sprays with seprol will prevent rust and mildew.

Cultivate between rows of vegetables sown or planted in September and October and keep the plots as weed-free as possible. If you didn't raise the beds before planting, deepen all paths along your vegetable beds to avoid flooding.

Forgotten tragedy

LISTENING IN.../Ze'ev Schul

KRISTALLNACHT came and went. But for the ever smaller number of *Yekkes* here and students of the holocaust, the name is fast becoming a term such as might be "rediscovered" in a television quiz or maybe a *Treasure Hunt* of the future.

Kol Yisrael's Second Programme did register the event, summoning Mrs. Ada Brodsky, a former Youth Aliyah ward, to tell us what she could remember of the Germany she knew as a Jewish child in the thirties. But the one and a half hour programme wasn't even listed in the regular programme sheets. It as really a shame. What Mrs. Brodsky had to say would have been of interest to all, especially the children of this country wanting to know about that period. Surprisingly, many of them don't. For the record's sake, *Kristallnacht* of November 9th to 10th, 1938, marked the beginning of the end for German Jewry. Purportedly "spontaneous," it came in retaliation for the murder of the third secretary at the German embassy in Paris, Ernst Vom Rath by Herschel Grynspan (whose parents had been deported to Poland). That night the Nazis unleashed an all-out attack on the Jewish communities of Germany. Over 30,000 Jews were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Jewish property was destroyed and synagogues burnt. Thirty-six prominent community members were shot on the streets. It was, seen retrospectively, a final warning of what the Germans had in mind for the Jews once war would break out, which happened a year later, as the Germans already knew it would. It was largely ignored by the outside world and accepted with fatalism by the Jews of Europe and hopeless frustration by those of Palestine, who could do little to help.

Ada Brodsky said that the Germans never succeeded in hurting her "inside." At least not during that first period of the early and mid-thirties when she was still a student at her home-town high school. Her gentile peers sympathized with her. "But the headmaster was a rabid anti-Semite."

Her real suffering came with the departure of friends — the repeated trips to the central railway station, the tearful partings. It was, as she put it, "the end of a period."

As the daughter of a non-Zionist family, she joined a "neutral" youth movement. But finally even her parents realized that there was no alternative other than Palestine. She was sent to a *hachshara* camp during the summer of 1938 and managed to leave the country in good time.

She has nothing but praise for Ben Shemen Children's Village, where she spent her first year in the country. Then came *Kristallnacht*. The children of the village, in sympathy with those of German Jewish descent, decided there would be no dancing that Friday night. One Friday night was all it was worth. "At the time I found it cruel."

ADA BRODSKY'S story was but one version of Germany of that period. As early as the winter of 1930-1931, when I was a six-year-old pupil in an elementary school in Magdeburg, my teacher promised me that he would bash away at my backside "all the way to Jerusalem." Hitler youth were waiting for me when I came out of school, took my cap and filled it with horse manure and then made me wear it.

We were two Jews in the class. The other, now the distinguished pianist and teacher Max Pressler, escaped because he was a puny little fellow who didn't have much fight in him. I fought back and had my nose bashed in at the ripe old age of six years and six months.

In my city yellow benches (reserved for Jews) appeared in the parks as early as the spring of 1933. But my great sorrow as a nine-year-old "German of Mosaic Descent" was that they wouldn't let me join the Hitler Jugend. When my family crossed over into France and I saw my first living Frenchman, the smarting defeat of World War I came to mind, and I said, "Dirty Frog." This made my big brother lose his temper, and he gave me a slap in the face I can still feel.

I SUPPOSE there are a thousand stories still waiting to be told. Ada Brodsky's was well narrated and intelligently handled and had value just by being there in the silence with which Kol Yisrael swept on to more important anniversaries, like Jabotinsky's 100th birthday. Ze'ev Jabotinsky was, if I understand it right, a modest man who hated fuss. It's an open question, but from what is known about the man, it does not seem as if the "do" at the Waldorf Astoria would have been much to his liking.

APROPOS education and kids, this week's *Special Investigation* (Second Programme, Sunday Afternoon) zeroed in on the Ministry of Education and its unmatched example of efficiency. Youngsters who take the *bagrut* (matriculation) exams are kept waiting for three years for the results. (My son is now in his second year of army service and still waiting for his.) Then there's also the shocking percentage of mis-takes made in the scores.

Barenboim triumphs

MUSIC

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Daniel Barenboim, conducting; with Claudine Carlson, alto; Charles Burles, tenor; Jules Bastin, bass; the Ihud Choir and the Cameran Singers (director of both Avner Itay), "Rinat" National Choir and the Jerusalem Academy Choir (director of both Stanley Sperber) (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, November 9). Berlioz: "Romeo and Juliet."

THIS WAS another great day for the philharmonic. Be it a solo recital, chamber-music, Beethoven's intimate first piano concerto or the monumentality of Bruckner, Barenboim triumphs. Even the early French romanticism of Berlioz spurs him towards great achievements.

Barenboim's treatment was a masterwork of balance. He never tried to inflate or impress by activating the forces at his disposal beyond necessity. His extraordinary sensitivity, his inner logic and sureness lead him on with almost infallible inspiration for the two long hours. No component received preferential treatment. The soloists, the choirs, the orchestra seemed to receive effortless attention.

There was plenty of beautiful singing by the Cameran Singers and the other choirs, which in the finale became a huge homogeneous choral body. The three solists, placed in front of the choirs, but behind the orchestra, managed to project their excellent voices into the hall. Claudine C[illegible] [illegible]ness and delicacy of phr[illegible], Charles Burles' brilliant articulation and Jules Bastin's singing the part of Friar Laurence with a ringing bass, verve and captivating personification elevated the performance to a very high level.

The orchestra deserves special mention. All of Berlioz's melodic extravagances and orchestral effects emerged in perfect shape.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

TOO LITTLE is known about the Haifa Chamber Music Society, now in its 32nd season. Started at the private initiative of several persons, including Judge Moshe Landau, Dr. Herman Loeb and Dr. Shimon Grunwald, it has never been subsidized, nor made any concessions whatever in its choice of the programmes. These are decided for purely musical reasons. So, for example, some ten years ago the society dared to present Richard Strauss' Piano Quartet.

From its beginnings, the Haifa Chamber Music Society has endeavoured [illegible] instilling in its audience a better understanding and appreciation of modern music.

This season opened with the only appearance this year in Haifa of the *Cameran Singers*. this choir has refused to perform in the Haifa Auditorium, because of its acoustic shortcomings.

A new subscription costs IS160 for the series of eight concerts, given on Saturday evenings at the Beit Harofeh. With the exception of the Fine Arts Quartet from the U.S., all performers this season are resident in Israel.

The season's programme offers a very wide variety of instrumental combinations, including choral and vocal music. Among the lesser known works are: Glinka's Trio Pathetique for Clarinet, Cello and Piano; Reger's String Quartet in f flat minor, Op. 121; Mahler's Piano Quartet, and there will also be a stage performance of Schönberg' *Pierrot Lunaire* with soprano Adi Etzion and members of the IPO, conducted by Shalom Ronly-Riklis.

ESTHER REUTER

THE Beersheba Sinfonietta has announced a competition for young composers (born after January 1, 1945) for an orchestral work 10 to 15 minutes long. Deadline for submission is March 1, 1981. For details, apply to its office: P.O.B. 4350, Beersheba. First prize is IS2,500. The jury will be Mendi Rodan, artistic director of the Sinfonietta; a representative of the Composers' League [illegible] and a critic.

Situated on the crest of Mount Carmel adjacent to thousands of acres of the breathtaking Carmel National Forest, the University of Haifa commands a spectacular panoramic view of Israel's coastline, Mt. Hermon and the Galilee.

"ACADEMIC PROGRESS MUST GO HAND IN HAND WITH COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT"

PRESIDENT GERSHON AVNER

UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA BOARD OF GOVERNORS CONVENES

Haifa, November 17 — The University of Haifa's Ninth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors convened yesterday with the participation of members and distinguished observers from Israel, the United States, England, Germany, France, Switzerland and South Africa.

The Meeting's in-depth reports and discussions cover such areas as academic affairs; student affairs; finance and development and the work of Friends associations in Israel and abroad.

Community Action

A special session will be devoted to the important subject of the University's community action programmes. Both members of the academic community and public figures will meet to try to develop a framework within which special impetus can be given to the far-reaching work the University is already doing in this area.

This includes programmes for bridging the social gap in Israel, easing tensions between Arabs and Jews, rehabilitation, continuing education, Zionist studies, social work and environmental consciousness.

New Realities

During the various committee meetings, members will try to come to grips with the new financial realities imposed upon the University in the light of further cutbacks in Government support for the Universities in Israel.

President Gershon Avner, in his report to the Board of Governors writes: "The universities (in Israel) are struggling with the unavoidable results of the State's economic situation, that is, the cuts in the overall education budget, and the consequent cuts in Government allocations to the institutions of higher learning.

"Despite the problematic budgetary situation, the University has not retrogressed in the academic achievements realized during the few short years of its independent academic existence, nor has it even stood still in this respect. It can be stated with pride that, while adapting itself to the economic decrees, the University has successfully advanced in both research and teaching, even penetrating additional new areas of activity."

These areas include psychological stress research, Holocaust studies, maritime studies, kibbutz studies, applied research and the establishment of a Graduate School.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

Sunday, Nov. 16, 1980

10.00 a.m.

• **Opening Address by Prof. Chaim Harari**, Chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee of the Council for Higher Education, on "The Outlook for Higher Education in Israel."

4.30 p.m.

• "**Tea and Sympathy**," informal get together with Israeli, new immigrant and overseas students.

8.00 p.m.

• **President's Reception**, with the participation of Mr. Aryeh Gurel, Mayor of Haifa, and Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz, President of the American Friends of Haifa University.

Monday, Nov. 17, 1980

1.00 p.m.

• **Presentation of Annual Mount Carmel Award of Merit to Mr. Louis H. Golden of Michigan, U.S.A.**, President and Chairman of the Board of Commodity Steel and Processing, Inc., and Commodity Steel International, Inc.

5.30 p.m.

• **Presentation of Elie Wiesel Award for Holocaust Research to the Holocaust Museum of Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot.** The award is being made within the framework of the Shlomo Zalman and Shoshana Strochlitz Chair of Holocaust Studies at the University. Prof. Saul Friedlander of Tel Aviv University will be delivering the guest lecture on "Vatican Policy towards the Jews during the Holocaust period in the Light of New Research."

8.30 p.m.

• **Art Auction of Works by Israeli Artists**, arranged by the Israel Association of Friends of Haifa University at the Dan Carmel Hotel. Proceeds for the benefit of the University and the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association.

Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1980

9.00 a.m.

• **Address by Lt. General Rafael Eitan**, Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces.

12.30 p.m.

• **Ceremony Announcing Publication by the University of the Atlas of Haifa and Mount Carmel.**

2.30 p.m.

• **Conferment of Honorary Fellowship on Mr. Akiva Lewinsky**, treasurer of the Jewish Agency and former Chairman of the University's Executive Committee.

The Unit for Bridging the Gap — Grappling with Israel's Social Realities

Since 1948, more than 1.6 million Jews from 80 countries have come "home." But this "ingathering" has not been without its problems. The different social, cultural and educational backgrounds of the Jewish immigrants have led to undesirable social and educational gaps.

This is particularly true with respect to Jewish immigrants from Islamic countries. Heavily concentrated in developing areas throughout Israel and especially in the North, these Jews have had to bear the brunt of Israel's social and economic burdens. Their communities, facing a myriad of complex problems, have been plagued by a lack of trained, educated leadership.

The University of Haifa, as the social science-liberal arts University of Northern Israel, is committed to advancing higher education and developing future leaders amongst the population of these deprived areas. To this end, in 1974 the University created the Unit for Bridging the Gap.

Now in its seventh year, the Unit assists close to 1,000 talented young men and women from developing and underprivileged areas to attain a university education, through innovative programmes, combining recruitment, scholarships and tutorials. These men and women then return to their communities to help improve the quality of leadership and services.

Not content with educating only within the University, the Unit moves out into the community, to reach as many people as possible. One of these community based programmes is a tutoring project for Israeli soldiers at Camp Marcus in Haifa. Soldiers from disadvantaged areas, who are about to be discharged from the Army, receive tutoring and a boost to their morale from association with students of the Unit from similar backgrounds who have "made it" to the University. The aim is to encourage these soldiers to complete their basic education and to think seriously about continuing their studies in the future.

The rapport between the students and the soldiers is one of the major factors in the project's success. As one student tutor says, "I speak their language and I speak to their hearts. Until I started studying at the University, I lived all my life in one of Haifa's poorer neighbourhoods. I tell them — if I can do it — then you can too!"

PUBLICATION OF THE ATLAS OF HAIFA AND MOUNT CARMEL

The University of Haifa will announce publication of the Atlas of Haifa and Mount Carmel in a ceremony on November 18, 1980. The Atlas, an urban-regional atlas and the first in Israel describing a city and its region in all their aspects, was edited by Dr. Arnon Sofer and Dr. Baruch Kipnis of the University's Geography Department, and published by the Applied Scientific Research Company.

Using accurate, colourful and high-quality maps, diagrams and photographs, it presents a total picture of the physical, historical, economic and demographic structure of Haifa and the Carmel region. The accompanying texts and legends appear both in Hebrew and in English.

The Atlas is intended for researchers, planners, administrators, teachers, students and interested laymen.

Centre for Maritime Studies

United States Ambassador to Israel, the Honorable Samuel Lewis takes part in underwater archaeological explorations off the coast of Caesarea, which were carried out this summer by the University's Centre for Maritime Studies. The excavations of the sunken Herodian harbour of Caesarea (one of the largest and most technologically advanced ports in the Roman world) yielded, in addition to historical finds, significant scientific information. A faultline was discovered on the seabed which has practical implications for modern engineering.

University Honours

• Mr. Akiva Lewinsky, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and former Chairman of the University's Executive Committee, is to be awarded an Honorary Fellowship in appreciation of his active involvement with, support of, and aid to the University since its founding.

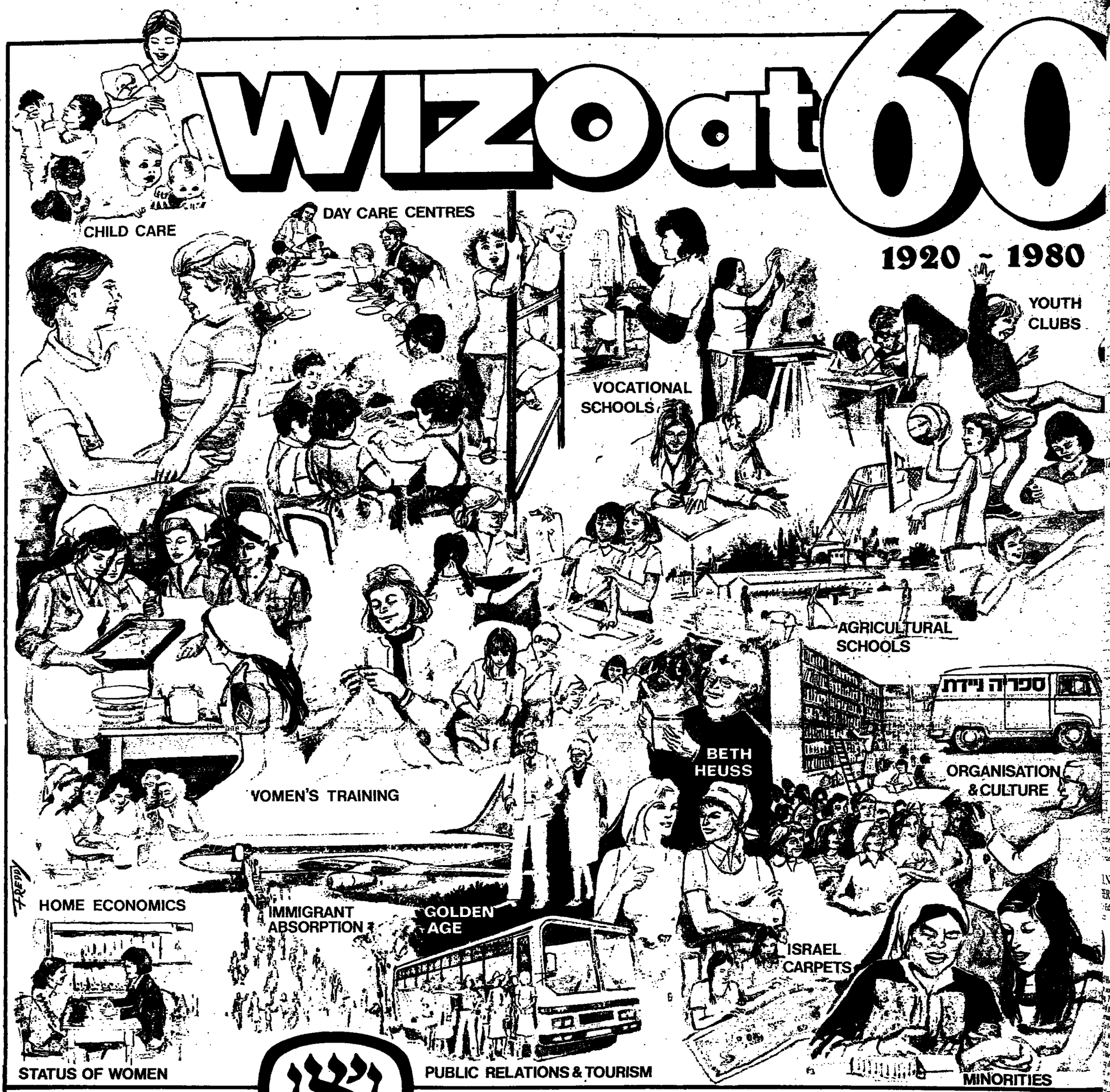
His efforts, as a member of the Executive Committee and especially as its Chairman from 1975 to 1979, have greatly helped the University to attain academic growth and to realize many of its academic goals.

• Mr. Louis H. Golden of Michigan, U.S.A., President and Chairman of the Board of Commodity Steel and Processing, Inc., and Commodity Steel International, Inc., and a member of the University's Board, is being awarded the Mount Carmel Award of Merit in sincere appreciation of his inspiring human qualities, examplary generosity and selfless readiness to afford assistance to others, and in acknowledgment of his unstinting efforts on behalf of the University, which have encouraged others to emulate his example both in Israel and overseas.

• Mr. Sigmund Strochlitz of Connecticut, U.S.A., President of the American Friends of Haifa University, is to be presented with a token of esteem. A member of the Board since 1978, Mr. Strochlitz has been an active and energetic supporter, advancing all fields of the University's activities.

A member of President Carter's Commission on the Holocaust, Mr. Strochlitz established at he University the Shlomo Zaman and Shoshana Strochlitz Chair of Holocaust Studies.

Presented by the American Friends of Haifa University



Congratulations to WIZO on its sixtieth anniversary.

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WORLD WIZO 18th CONFERENCE—60th ANNIVERSARY

GALA OPENING — JERUSALEM Binyenei Ha'uma, November 17, 1980

DELIBERATIONS — TEL AVIV, November 18-24, 1980

Greetings

From the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs

Dear Friends,

My warmest greetings to you, members of the Women's International Zionist Organisation on the 60th anniversary of your large social organisation.

I am sure that Wizo's blessed and varied work in Israel and throughout the world has always been a social instrument of the first order for the sake of Israeli society. It is a chain whose links gleam out along the whole road from pre-State days until, and even more since, the founding and constructing of the State.

Wizo's uniqueness lies both in its being a world movement of women based on voluntary work for Zionism and for society, and in the framework that it took upon itself — difficult but most essential for Israeli society — from dealing with the problems of new immigrants, poverty, illiteracy, lack of suitable frameworks for the care of women, girls, infants, and integration of the heterogeneous population, to the establishment of paramedical institutions and services for the advancement of the woman and the family.

Many established and familiar institutions in the State of today started as the initiative of Wizo. For example, the widespread network of pre-kindergartens and infants day care centres, playgrounds, summer camps and clubs.

For all these, and for the projects still to come, I hereby wish Wizo success in the continuation of its fruitful work in Israel and the Diaspora.

In appreciation,

ISRAEL KATZ
Minister of Labour
and Social Affairs

From the Minister of Education

It is a great privilege for me to pay homage to Wizo on its sixtieth anniversary, and I welcome your decision to open your festive 18th World Wizo Conference in Jerusalem the Eternal Capital of the State of Israel.

I have the utmost admiration for Wizo's great contribution to education, to social welfare, to immigrant absorption, to social services, to the advancement of the place of women in our society, and to the splendid volunteering spirit of Wizo women, which has proved an inspiration to all of us. We share your optimistic hope in a better future for Israel and the Jewish people.

By your unceasing devotion to the education of our children and your unfailing concern for immigrant women, the elderly, the deprived and the disadvantaged among us, by your patience and perseverance, your human approach and loving care, in troubled times and in adverse conditions, you are carrying on the heritage of the Jewish mother throughout the centuries. Together, in Israel and the Diaspora, Wizo serves as the link uniting the generations, the link between mother and daughter, and between Israel and the world.

ZEVULUN HAMMER
Minister of Education
and Culture

From the Minister of Health

I salute Wizo on the sixtieth anniversary of its founding. These six decades have been years of good work that have proved a blessing for the Zionist movement and for Israel. The volunteering spirit of Wizo has brought about wonderful improvements in the quality of life of Israel society, especially among the weaker and less privileged elements. Everywhere in the country your work has made an impact, and you have set an example of Zionist leadership and guidance for all women's organisations.

I salute your achievements up to the present and I have faith in your continued efforts in the future.

ELIEZER SHOSTAK
Minister of Health

Message from the Chairman of the World Zionist Organisation and Jewish Agency for Israel

On behalf of the World Zionist Executive I take pleasure in sending warmest greetings from Jerusalem, Eternal Capital of Israel, to the 50 Federations of Wizo throughout the world and Israel, on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of your organisation.

Zionism is among the finest manifestations of the world process of national self-determination. But unlike other movements of emancipation, whose objectives were accomplished when independence was achieved, Zionism is a continuing process of commitment to national and human goals: aliyah and absorption, settlement of the land, and bridging the social gap.

There are no bounds or limits to the possibilities of achievement of each and every one of your 250,000 members in 50 countries of the world. Your unity of purpose is indeed an inspiration to us all.

May your deliberations in Jerusalem on the occasion of your Sixtieth Anniversary be a milestone on the way to increased efforts on behalf of Israel and the Jewish people, and may you intensify your worthy activities.

ARYE DULZIN
Chairman, World
Zionist Organisation
and Jewish Agency for
Israel

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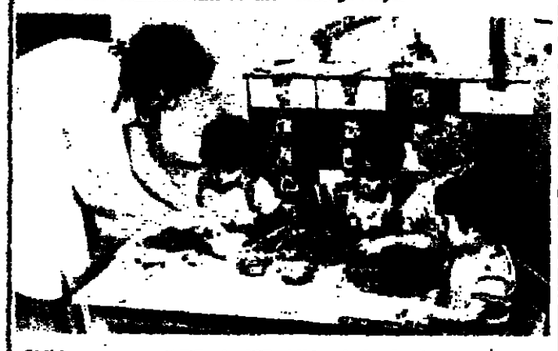
A look at the past

The idea of founding an organisation of Zionist women first germinated in 1918 with the visit to Jerusalem of Rebecca Sieff, Vera Weizmann and Edith Eder. They returned to London convinced of the need to organise Jewish Women in an international Zionist framework in order to assist the women and children of Erez Yisrael.

In 1920, Wizo was founded in London and Mrs. Rebecca Sieff elected President. The organisation's first congress was held in Karlsbad in 1921 with the participation of Wizo representatives from European, American and North African countries and, of course, from Erez Yisrael. The movement continued to spread and branches were established in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Latin American countries.

With the establishment of the state of Israel, the waves of immigration increased! The young state, exhausted by war, would not have been able to carry out all it had undertaken without the tireless work carried out by the voluntary organisations, of which the only non-political one was Wizo, with its tens of thousands of volunteers.

Wizo has always endeavoured to adapt its activities to the needs of the hour; however, the common denominators of the organisation's activities and aims ever since its creation have always remained the same; on the social plane — to advance the woman and the family and to respond to the needs of society in Israel and, on the Zionist plane, to strengthen the bonds between Jewish women in the Diaspora with those in Israel, to develop Jewish and Zionist education in the Diaspora and to encourage Aliya.



Children at one of Wizo's 177 children's institutions.

WIZO as international organisation

Wizo is the only women's international Zionist organisation with a seat at the U.N. as a Non-Governmental Organisation at ECOSOC and UNICEF. It is a member of the World Zionist Organisation, the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, The Zionist General Council, the World Zionist Congress, the Executive of the World Jewish Congress and the Public Council for Soviet Jewry. It plays an active part in combating anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism, supporting the struggle of Soviet Jewry and Jews in Arab countries. As an NGO in the framework of the U.N., it played an active role in the International Year of the Child and International Woman's Year, and its delegates participated actively in the Women's Conferences in Mexico and Denmark.

WIZO and the under fives

The care of babies and small children was one of Wizo's earliest spheres of activity, right from its foundation in 1920, and although in the meantime it has become active in innumerable other fields, this still remains one of the basics.

Over 11,000 under 5's now attend Wizo's network of day care centres, toddlers' homes and kindergartens.

Some are there to free their mothers for work, either to help the family budget or because their professional services are vitally needed (as in the case of nurses, for whose children Wizo has opened special centres near hospitals). Others are there because their home conditions, whether material, social or psychological are detrimental to their physical or emotional well-being and a daily change of environment is essential. (Nevertheless, the change is a daily one, in keeping with the latest tenets of child psychology, which favour the day care centre, and keeping the child in daily contact with home and family — however bad — over the closed institution — however good!)

Others again with a secure and loving, but culturally disadvantaged, family background, need the day care centres to stimulate their development and enable them, later, to start school on an equal footing with children from more cultured homes.

Close regular contact between parents and staff is a must in all Wizo's children's institutions. Parents' circles are organised, with talks and discussions, or elementary lessons, as needed, on child-care, family relationships and similar subjects and in many centres, toy and games libraries exist where a Wizo volunteer teaches parents how to play with their children and advises on suitable games to borrow.

In all these ways, and many others, Wizo tries to give a "headstart" to the smallest children and set them, as young as possible, on the road to a successful and constructive future.

Dedication of Jewish Women

I think it is no exaggeration to say that hundreds of thousands of Israelis — and Israel's society in general — have been profoundly and most positively influenced by the initiative of a few women Zionists in London sixty years ago.

When Rebecca Sieff and her colleagues founded the Women's International Zionist Organisation they knew how much desolation and poverty, how many economic, educational and health problems would have to be confronted in Palestine then emerging out of World War I. With practicality and devotion they decided to concentrate on a basic component in the building of the Jewish National Home: the role of Women and aid to their children. Out of that decision came vital vocational and particularly agricultural training for women, courses in sewing and cooking and home industries — things that we tend today to take for granted. So, too, we tend to forget the pioneering contribution Wizo made in establishing baby homes and day nurseries, agricultural boarding schools and urban vocational schools. They are essential parts of our lives in cities and villages and, perhaps above all, in development towns.

All this has been made possible by the thousands of volunteers Wizo has organised throughout the world and in Israel itself, volunteers who in increasing numbers are carrying out the greatest Zionist mitzvot — their own aliya. May their numbers grow; may your hands be strengthened!

Yitzhak Navon
President of Israel

Jerusalem — President's Residence,
August 1980

From the Wizo Review — 60th anniversary edition

WIZO's Pioneering Contribution

I join in extending my warmest greetings on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Women's International Zionist Organisation.

Wizo's record is a proud and noble story of the dedication of Jewish women in the upbuilding of the land and people of Israel. Its themes are many and its accomplishments are lasting. Thanks to the work of Wizo, our people have been assisted throughout the decades to improve the quality of their lives and hence the inner strength of our nationhood. From the earliest pioneer days, the period of mass ingathering and the years of rehabilitation, building and national consolidation, Wizo has always been present, expanding its services in towns and villages inspired by a human and spiritual partnership that is dramatically reflective of our eternal Jewish heritage.

Central to that heritage is our unity, at the core of which lies Jerusalem the Eternal. Throughout our history for its sake we were never silent and neither did we ever foresake its memory and message. Hence did we return to it and restore it into the living, indivisible capital of our people for all time.

It is from this Jerusalem — where freedom reigns for all faiths forever — that I wish the great family of Wizo mazal tov on the occasion of its first sixty years of great accomplishment.

Menahem Begin
Prime Minister of Israel

Jerusalem
9 September, 1980

Hundreds of delegates assemble in Israel; represent quarter million volunteers from scores of countries

Members of Wizo Australia and Federal Parliamentarians waiting outside Soviet Embassy to present petition for Ida Nudel.

The Gala Opening of World Wizo's 18th Conference will take place this evening at Jerusalem's Binyanei Haooma, in the presence of hundreds of delegates and observers from numerous countries throughout the world, representing some quarter million Wizo volunteers. The gathering will be addressed by the President of the State of Israel, Mr. Yitzhak Navon, and Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek will be among the other distinguished speakers. The week-long conference, to include a one-day tour of Israel, will discuss and resolve upon ways of increasing the scope of the movement's activities, both in Israel and abroad, in such fields as education and information, welfare services, vocational training for women and youth, adding to its present number of day care centres, women's centres and "third age" clubs, as well as intensifying and expanding the current activities of all 660 Wizo institutions and services throughout Israel.

Also on the agenda of the conference are a call to tens of thousands of Jewish women throughout the world to make Aliya together with their families, and an appeal to world opinion to give the benefit of their support to the struggle of Jews in the USSR and the Arab lands wishing to come to Israel.

The conference will also launch a recruiting campaign in the fifty federations, aimed at drawing thousands more Jewish women into the ranks of the Wizo volunteers already active in the fields of information (Hasbara), Jewish and Zionist education and fund-raising for the maintenance of the 660 Wizo institutions and services already functioning in Israel.

The World Wizo Budget for 1980-81 is over IS124 million. Since the last conference in 1977, when a budget of IS16.8 million was announced, Wizo has expanded its activities by increasing the number of its institutions for children, youth, women and the elderly throughout Israel, as well as beyond the "Green Line," and in the towns and villages of the minority communities within Israel. Thousands more infants and children now benefit from day-care centres, and thousands more youngsters enjoy the education, vocational training and social activities provided by Wizo's agricultural and vocational schools and network of youth clubs throughout the land. More women attend courses in sewing and home industries and more volunteers now work with families of war casualties. Assistance is now given also to deprived civilian widows. A larger number of summer camps are held for children and siblings of disabled and fallen soldiers, and for mothers of large families with their children. A new field of activity, care of the elderly, has been added, and 40 "third age" clubs established for them. In addition, work with new immigrant families has been intensified.

The following commissions will be held during the conference: organisation and young leadership ("dor hemshech"); education; financing and fundraising; immigration and absorption; public relations, publicity and tourism.

1920 — 1980

WIZO — Women's International Zionist Organisation
250,000 members in 50 countries

President World Wizo
Raya Jaglom

Chairman World Wizo Executive
Ruth Izakson

and the World Wizo Executive Members residing in Israel

WELCOME

The Presidents and Delegations of all Wizo Federations to the 18th World Wizo Conference

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium & Luxembourg, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Gt. Britain & Ireland, Guatemala, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, N.G.O. Representatives

WIZO'S MAJOR GOALS FOR 1981

- Increasing Wizo's social welfare and educational services for children, youth and women.
- Contributing towards the Bridging of the Social Gap
- Encouraging Jewish and Zionist education in the Diaspora
- Promoting Aliyah and contributing to the integration of new immigrants.
- Intensifying public relations activities for Israel
- Cooperating with public bodies on behalf of Jews in the USSR and in the Arab countries.

From the Mayor of Jerusalem

I have always greatly appreciated the work of the women's organisations whose active presence, devotion and initiative have made themselves felt in all spheres of life.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I welcome the Wizo Conference, being held in the framework of the 60th anniversary of this organisation, which plays a role of importance in Israel as a whole and in Jerusalem in particular.

Through Wizo's projects and services for the residents of Jerusalem, Jewish and Arab alike, which include clubs for Jewish and Arab women and educational institutions, Jerusalem women have a better opportunity for economic and social advancement with all the important social implications involved.

It is my hope that the inspiration of the unique atmosphere and ambience of Jerusalem will continue throughout the conference and will remain impressed in the memory of those delegates who have come from all over the world, and that they will continue their efforts for the good of the State, its society and its capital.

TEDDY KOLLEK
Mayor of Jerusalem.

From The Mayor of Tel Aviv-Jaffa

Dear Friends,

It is my privilege and my pleasure to congratulate you on the celebration of your diamond jubilee — which we all feel is ours too.

For 60 years Wizo has been working among us, carrying out blessed and important work for the advancement of the woman and the family in Israel, and for the education of children.

The members of Wizo have always been distinguished for their spirit of volunteerism and for their awareness that only through social action and creation can Israel remain an enlightened and advanced State.

Thousands of women have received their training in Wizo institutions throughout the years of the organisation's existence, thousands of children now have, in its day care centres and educational institutions, a warm home and an education that in many cases they would not have received in their own homes.

Wizo has always worked to strengthen the institution of the family in Israel, to give assistance, advice and guidance to women, their husbands and their children.

For this work may Wizo be blessed with many more jubilees.

Sincerely,

SHLOMO LAHAT
Mayor, Tel Aviv-Jaffa

WIZO for youth

24 hours a day for most of the year, Wizo is busy caring for, supporting, educating and encouraging some 22,000 young people in one or another of its frameworks or institutions for youth. Among these are 4 agricultural secondary schools, 5 vocational secondary schools, an academic high school and 2 special education vocational classes for older girl drop-outs. Seven of these schools have boarding facilities and of the 4,240 youngsters who attend Wizo's schools, 1,600 are in fact boarders (for many of whom this is their only home!).

For day pupils, whether of Wizo or other schools, for working youth and also for the idle, the organisation runs a network of 76 youth clubs throughout the land, which have, between them, a membership of some 18,000, and have saved innumerable youngsters from an aimless life in the streets.

Wizo also stands behind numerous youth leaders who try, often with considerable success, to exert a favourable influence on "street corner gangs" and rehabilitate these potential delinquents.

One way and another, it would be neither wrong nor even presumptuous to say that thanks to Wizo, a good proportion of those of the new generation of almost-adults who might easily have been lost to society are becoming, constructive and positive members of the community.

WIZO and Israel's minority communities

Wizo runs centres for women of the minority communities in Israel in the following 11 towns and villages: Dalit al-Carmel, Usfiya, Peki'in, Beit Jann and Ein el-Asad (Druse); Nazareth, Kafr Renni, Kafr Assif and Ein Mahil (Arab); Kafr Kama (Circassian) and Kafr Shibli (Beduin).

While Wizo is always ready to respond positively to any request for assistance, it never imposes its services or embarks upon any project that has not been specifically requested or that might go against local or religious traditions. Therefore it always insists that the initiative for a new centre come from a member of the village or town concerned and have the official backing of the local council or village head.

In many cases, this initiative comes from the younger men of the community who are anxious to help their womenfolk break out from the sequestered life that has been imposed upon them for generations, but gradually and without antagonising their elders. A Wizo club thus seems a reasonable first step. Local and for women only, it is acceptable even to the most extreme traditionalists yet through it the women can acquire some education, broaden their horizons, sometimes even learn a trade and, as a result of all these, gain in both self-respect and prestige.

Hundreds of women participate enthusiastically in the numerous activities of these centres which include practical courses such as cutting and sewing (often used later as the basis for a profession), handwork, home economics, child care and cookery demonstrations and cultural activities such as language classes and lectures on various subjects and social events, some of which are held together with other nearby clubs. Excursions are taken, too, to places of interest throughout the country, and visits are made to various Wizo institutions. Visits are often exchanged with Jewish Wizo clubs and many joint events are held.

The highlight of this year's events was undoubtedly the visit to the President of the State of Israel and Mrs. Ofira Navon at the Presidential Residence. Some 250 Wizo members from the 11 clubs participated in this event, which was held in the framework of Wizo's 60th anniversary celebrations.

WIZO FOR WOMEN, CHILDREN AND YOUTH: FACTS AND FIGURES.

For 35,000 children:
12,000 infants and children in 177 day care centres, kindergartens and toddlers' homes
4,000 pupils in 10 vocational and agricultural schools
17,000 older children and youth in 76 youth clubs

For women:
180 branches and women's centres
11 branches for women of the minority communities
25 legal advice bureaux on family matters
6 information centres on women's rights
26 women's counselling stations
3,000 courses for women's training, home industries and home economics
Seminars on active citizenship, status of women and Jewish and Zionist awareness; mobile library serving 73 points of settlement; cheap clothing depots; 3 Wizo shops.

Programme of Gala Opening of Conference, Mon. November 17, 1980, 8.30 p.m.

Greetings: Mr. Teddy Kollek — Mayor of Jerusalem
Mr. Arye Dulzin — Chairman of the World Zionist Organisation

Messages on behalf of the 50 Wizo Federations:
Mrs. Elaine Blond, President F.W.Z., Great Britain and Ireland
Mrs. Amalia Polack, President O.S.F.A.-Wizo Argentina
Mrs. Gilberte Djian, President Wizo France
Mrs. Michal Modai, Chairman Wizo Israel

Addresses: Mrs. Raya Jaglom, President World Wizo
Guest of Honour, The President of the State of Israel, Mr. Yitzhak Navon
In the Chair: Mrs. Ruth Izakson, Chairman World Wizo Executive
Audio-visual presentation; Song and dance presentation — pupils of Wizo schools "Hadassim" and "Nir Ha'emek" — Israel Police Band
Working Sessions November 18-24, 1980 in Tel Aviv.

'U.S. doesn't begin and end with New York City'

Chicagoan's advice to exporters here

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israeli businessmen were always willing to talk, but *only* lately have they been willing to "talk business." But they still haven't learned to "talk business" to the right people in the right places; nor have they learned to study the American market "in depth."

This is how Robert Haag, past-president of the American-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry *(Midwest), and head of a* Chicago-based finance and investment company which specializes in marketing, put one of the problems of Israeli exports to the U.S.

He is heading a 17-man delegation of Midwestern businessmen, mainly from the Chicago area, which arrived on November 9 and will leave for Egypt tomorrow to *discuss business there.*

"The primary mistake of Israelis trying to sell in the U.S. is thinking that the U.S. begins and ends with New York City," he said. They spend a week in New York, filling in two days with a hectic round of appointments, and then seeing the town for the remaining five days. They never seem to realize that the U.S. is a *vast* country. *It* does not have one market, but dozens of markets, each district distinct from the other. Each has its special needs."

This is where the Israelis used to make — and many still make — their second main mistake. They say: we have a good product, now all we have to do is find some American distributor to market it.

"What they should do is the opposite. They should go out and study the American market, or rather markets; see where they can turn out a product to meet American needs, and then try to sell it. This is how the Japanese established a stronghold here. And I've told visiting Israeli businessmen to learn from the way the Japanese do things, and their first reaction was to get very upset. They thought they knew everything, but they are learning," Haag said.

Another mistake is that Israelis, even when they discover that America does not consist only of *Manhattan, think that they can sell* only to Jewish businessmen.

"There is a vast amount of sympathy and goodwill among non-Jewish Americans. Oh, I admit that some Americans don't like Jews and don't like Israelis, but they are the minority. The majority will buy an Israeli product if it is competitive in price and quality, often just because *it is Israeli.*"

Israeli products, he says, have established a name for "quality" and it is a shame that many of them do not bear the Made in Israel tag.

The same point was made by Ernest L. Shapiro, vice-president of Gardner, Stein & Frank, advertising and marketing consultants, who said "all too often Israeli goods are marketed as American goods made in Israel, not as Israeli goods made in Israel."

Isadore and Ida G. Singer, former owners of Singer Safety Products, Inc., are looking around for a business to represent in the U.S.

The guests were welcomed here by Arieh Makleff, of the executive board of the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce, which had been instrumental in arranging the tour. He pointed out that "although economic conditions in Israel may be difficult, foreign firms could be successful." He mentioned the success of the firm he runs here, an affiliate of Dexter Chemicals in the U.S., which had run up quite a good record.

The Israeli affiliate produces goods of the same quality and at the same cost as the American one. It had been much more successful than the mother company in penetrating the European market due to Israel's special agreement with the Common Market, he said.

Haag proposed setting up a series of chambers in major American cities, such as Kansas City and St. Louis. The Chicago chamber was trying to do this now, after its success in setting up one in Minneapolis. Other good locations would be Atlanta, Dallas, and Houston.

"But Chicago is still one of the best bets for Israeli businessmen," Haag said. "We have 400 members in our chamber and a Jewish population of 250,000. We are bigger than the chamber in New York — whose Jewish population is many times larger."

Moreover, Chicago is a "multi-industrial" city, and if there was a recession in one sector of industry, *the others continued to flourish.*

TAT-ALUF (Res.) Israel Zamir, former IDF chief communications officer, has been appointed general manager of Keren Ha'electronika, a Koor industry. He replaces Ya'acov Orman, who is leaving for advanced studies.

CONSORTIUM International will supply one hundred "super-telexes" (a combination telex and computer) to its customers.

Does unemployment help douse inflation?

A U.S. labour statistician weighs the question

By DAVID KRIVINE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

How many unemployed are there in Israel? The statistics say 5 per cent — but then the statistics said 2½ per cent in the years of boom, when the country was short of workers and jobs went a-begging. Is the true figure today 2 or 3 per cent only?

Janet Norwood, Commissioner of Labour Statistics in the U.S. and by that token one of the world's leading authorities on the subject, cannot say. "You're asking what constitutes full employment." That, it appears, is a loaded question. It depends on definitions. "Economists are divided on how many work-seekers there should be to ensure a stable labour market."

She refrains from saying anything that has the flavour of policy statements. "We give information to those who make the policy decisions. The figures which appear in the statistics are not everything. In order to fully understand, one has to look at the data behind the figures," she points out.

Not only full employment needs defining, so does unemployment. Eight million Americans are at present kicking their heels (out of a labour force of 105 million). But not all are in the same situation.

During the last 15 years — to take an example — there has been a tremendous influx of women; and they stick to their jobs. Not long ago, they were prone to quit the labour force for a time when starting a family. Now that's all over. Employment among females aged 25-34 shows no drop compared with other age-groups.

"A large proportion of American children now have a working mother. Over half the families contain two earners, which creates a new problem. The unemployment situation is much graver if both are out of work, than if two people are out of work in different families, where the other adult is earning income."

"We have discovered," she adds with concern, "that a lot of unemployed wives have husbands who are unemployed too," an issue that requires attention. The reason for this overlap is that certain occupational groups are worse hit, e.g., persons with limited education and low skills. Both husband and wife *could* be in that category.

The current recession, from which America is gradually emerging, has affected the durable-goods industries (automobiles, steel, housing), it made little impact on the services. Families in a vulnerable sector would be more exposed.

Another point to be considered is that some unemployed are selective and do not take all the jobs offered. This propensity is stronger in Europe (and Israel) than in the U.S., where in slack times a Ph.D. can be seen delivering goods for a supermarket. How should an unemployed mechanic who refuses shift work in a textile plant, be classified?

Many countries today suffer joblessness, and price inflation as well. Does reduced employment really help to stabilize prices? Mrs. Norwood chooses her words with care: "Recessions do reduce prices — but lately it has been less each time. I mean, at the end of each slowdown, the residual price inflation has been greater than at the end of the previous slowdown."

A possible explanation is the increased impact of external factors. First, the soaring price of energy; then, this time round, the recent drought in the Mid-West, which put up food prices for the American consumer; then also the failure of productivity to improve, owing presumably to a drop in investment (itself due partly to increased costs, sparked by — we come back to it — the energy crisis).

She does not answer your question directly, whether unemployment helps douse inflation. She gives you the information necessary to make up your own mind. Janet Norwood has come to Israel for ten days, accompanied by two officials from her bureau, "to learn," she says, mainly from the Labour Ministry and the Central Bureau of Statistics; though she admits, when pressed, that the learning process could be mutual.

She was appointed to her current post by President Carter for a four-year term. Her nomination was not a party matter, so she won't be dismissed in the middle, when Reagan takes over.

Paz, Delek and Sonol may buy coal m[ines] abroad to assure country's supply

By YITZHAK OKED

TEL AVIV. — The coal import company formed recently by the three local fuel companies, Paz, Delek and Sonol, is planning to buy or become a partner in a number of coal mines in various parts of the world.

The move is designed to assure the country a continuous flow of coal from different sources, the new company's spokesman said yesterday.

The fuel companies originally decided to go into the coal b[usiness] so that they would not lose sales, as power stations s[witch] from oil to coal.

The spokesman said the n[ew] company continues to ge[t] [offers] from various companies ab[road for] coal at prices below the [world] price. These companies [...] because they not only sell c[oal but] also oil. They hope that by [...] their coal prices they w[...] Israeli buyers for fuel too [...] been learned.

Slowdown in kibbutz industry expo[rts]

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The export drive of the kibbutz industries is slowing down, Gideon Dudai, coordinator of the Association of Kibbutz Industries, announced yesterday.

He cited the government's policy of worsening the terms given to exporters as the main reason for the development.

During the first nine months of 1980 exports of all the 207 of the 320 kibbutz plants which export stood at \$152m., compared to only \$105m. during the comparative period last year.

"However," Dudai noted, "if during the first quarter of 1980 our exports were 100 per cent more than during the same period last year, they dropped to 76 per cent during the second quarter, and to only 25 per cent during the third quarter.

This gradual slowdown is causing considerable worry in kibbutz circles. Fears are that the trend may continue during the [fourth] quarter.

The main exports were [...] and rubber, which accou[nted for] sales worth \$50m. Metal goo[ds] \$37m., processed foods \$33m[.] and furniture \$16m. and ele[ctronic] and electrical goods \$5m.

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WHAT'S ON

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Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archeology; Mathias Goeritz — Architectural Sculptures; Picasso — the Vollard Suite — Picasso's 100 prints in celebration of the centenary of Picasso's birth! Mies van der Rohe — The Barcelona Pavilion: furniture and sketches; Andre Kertesz: Photographs of a Lifetime; Rock Engravings from the Negev and Sinai (until 17.11); Mexico: Activities and work tables for the whole family; Jewelry from Canaan 1600-1200 B.C.E. (until 19.11); Animals at the Israel Museum (until 17.11); Trends in Geometric Abstractions after Cubism; Hebrew Script and Inscriptions; Rockefeller Museum: Special Exhibit: Monumental bronze statue of the Emperor Hadrian 117-138 C.E. (Paley Centre) Classical Athens.

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. Tomorrow 4-10. Shrine of the Book 10-10. Main Museum at 3.30: "The Wizard of Oz", film.

Guided Tour at Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11 a.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m.

Shrine of the Book: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Rockefeller Museum: Sun.Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

OLD CITY ART GUIDE

The Jerusalem Artists Workshop, 7 Tiferet Israel, Jewish Quarter. Open 9 a.m.-8 p.m. (closed Shabbat hours). Ceramic arts, sculptures, reliefs, artistic functional pottery, serigraphs.

CONDUCTED TOURS

Hadassah Tours

1. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. \$5 per person towards transportation. Reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.
2. Medical Centre, Kiryat Hadassah, Tours: 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., leaving from Kennedy Bldg., incl. Chagall Windows. Friday tours begin at 9.30 a.m. by appointment only. Tel. 02-416333 or 02-426271. Nominal admission fee.
3. Hadassah Synagogue-Chagall Windows: Open to public from 2.00-3.45 p.m. Sunday-Thursday. Buses 19, 27. Nominal admission fee.
4. Mt. Scopus Hospital: Free tours at 9, 10, 11, noon. Henrietta Szold Room and gift shop. Tel. 02-818111. Buses 9, 28.

Hebrew University:

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11.00 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 882819.

Emunah — World Religious Zionist Women: 26 Ben Maimon. Visit our projects: Jerusalem 662468, 630620; Netanya 053-24430; Haifa 04-236031.

American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours — 20 Balfour Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 663303.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plant a Tree with your Own Hands with the Jewish National Fund at Abu Tor-Jerusalem Peace Forest. Sunday planters' tours include visit to Stalactite Cave. Details/reservations: 02-635261.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 814822. 7.30 a.m.-7 p.m.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Filippo Brunelleschi, prominent Renaissance artist. Photographic Heritage of the Holy Land, 1839-1914. European and American Art Collections. Chiaroscuro. Beginnings of coloured wood cuts

Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. (collections 10 a.m.-5 p.m.). Fri. closed. Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. (tickets to be bought in advance) and 7-11 p.m.

CONDUCTED TOURS

ORT Israel: For visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 233231, 776131; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 533141; ORT Netanya, Tel. 33744.

American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.

Emunah-World Rel. Zionist Women. Visit our projects: Call 03-738942, 708440.

WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89537.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plant a Tree with your Own Hands, with the Jewish National Fund. Transport to Modi'in centre, Tuesdays. Details/reservations: 03-234449 or 02-635261.

Haifa

What's On in Haifa, dial 640840.

Rehovot

The Weizmann Institute open to public from 8.00 a.m.-3.30 p.m. Visitors invited to see audio-visual programme on Institute's research activities, shown regularly at 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Friday 11.00 a.m. only.

Tours of the Weizmann House every half hour from 10.00 a.m.-3.30 p.m. and until 12.30 p.m. on Friday. Nominal fee for admission to Weizmann House.

For Tours of the House please book: Tel. 054-83230, 054-83328.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kerem Avraham, 19 Zefonia, 286950. Balsam, Salah Eddin.

Tel Aviv: Benny, 174 Dizengoff, 222386. Bat Yam: Mazur, 20 Haviva Reich, 583360. Ramat Gan: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel, 723554. Netanya: Geva, 14 Shaar Hagai, 22695. Hadera: Hanassi, 42 Hanassi Weizmann, 24231.

Haifa: Massada, 30 Massada, 665806. Nitzan, Namir St., K. Yam, 706680.

Beersheba: Gesher, 7 Yellim, 37274.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim, Kiryat Ono) — 781111.

Ashdod 22222	Nazareth 54333
Ashkelon 23333	Netanya 23333
Bat Yam 885555	Petah Tikva 912333
Beersheba 78333	Rehovot 054-51333
Eilat 2333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 22333	Safed 30333
Holon 803133	Tiberias 20111
Nahariya 923333	

"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 32111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call 03-441341, Tel Aviv, 04-88791 Haifa.

SUNSET-SUNRISE

Sunset 16.40; Sunrise tomorrow 06.11

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah (internal, surgery, orthopedics), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).

Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics internal, pediatrics).

Haifa: Carmel.

Misgav Ladach: Open line 4-6 p.m. every Monday answers to obstetrics, gynecological, sterility and family planning problems. Tel. 02-633356.

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TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWOR[D]

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

4 A word of warning (6)
7 Pay about a pound on account of something dramatic (8)
8 Almost no globe can assume this shape (6)
10 Effort at composition (5)
13 Unemotional complaint (4)
14 They have their head branches (4)
15 It's back with me for a while (4)
16 Little room for Ned to turn in (3)
17 It will spoil things if I get run out (4)
19 How some seafarers travel (4)
21 Happy little couple about ten (9)
23 Subdues certain animals (4)
24 A necessity for winemaking (4)
26 Best part (3)
27 Warm-up race? (4)
29 Paper girl (4)
32 Does wrong or is wrong on certain points (4)
33 Possible niche in the Isle of Wight, etc. (5)
34 Long, narrow features (6)
35 It's held up because of rain (8)
36 Noisy evidence that one has a complaint (6)

DOWN

1 Race with Doris? (5)
2 Rebel's reason? (5)
3 Competently and suitably unclothed! (4)
4 Come out in the garden (5)
5 Unrestrained as jokers? (4)
6 Athlete of the vegetable world? (6)
9 Cries when the tables are turned (6)
11 All fixed for the reception? (3)
12 As used in shooting or war (5)
13 Show-places (7)
15 It flies up too (3)
16 He's a bit of a health food addict (3)
18 Push in so as to dislodge (6)
20 You do this up when you come to a stop (5)
21 Catch a bluebottle? (3)
22 Young blood (3)
23 Joseph's bed number (6)
25 Fix to the table for amusement only? (3)
28 Ways for a woman to follow (5)
30 Bumpy in a big way! (5)
31 Where Americans get cross between drinks (5)
32 Rest on the way to the builder's workplace (4)
33 Choose, if you like (4)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

4 Market abroad (6)
7 Unfastened (8)
8 Game-bird (6)
10 Brute (5)
13 Antlered animal (4)
14 Against (4)
15 Essence (4)
16 Limb (3)
17 Appear (4)
19 Female relation (4)
21 Type of pen (9)
23 Gripped (4)
24 Country (4)
26 Wicked (3)
27 Time without end (4)
29 Public school (4)
32 Cupid (4)
33 Curtain (5)
34 Chest (6)
35 Blew up (8)
36 Winds (6)

DOWN

1 Ballro[om] (5)
2 Fold (
3 Caledo[nia]
4 Border
5 Impove[rish]
6 Spa (6)
9 Keep (
11 Finish
12 Rope
13 Facial
15 Set in (3)
16 Insert
18 Senior
20 Beneath
21 Cot (3)
22 Paddle
23 Farm (6)
25 Jump (3)
28 Takes ballot
30 Late (5)
31 Wants
32 Heads
33 Toy fi[gure]

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS.—1, Toss up. 7, Am-Erica-n. 8, Ki-wi. 10, Plater. 11, Pillar. 14, Tot. 16, L-adle. 17, Tier. 19, Moved. 21, Bower. 22, Sad-at. 23, Meet (teem). 26, Bar-on. 28, Ten. 29, A-mount. 30, C-older. 31, Ants. 32, Contract. 33, Single.

DOWN.—1, Teapot. 2, Suitor. 3, P-air. 4, Trailer. 5, Scald. 6, Snore. 8, Kate. 9, Wet. 12, Lad. 13, Alfie. 15, Row-an. 18, I-slam. 19, Mod. 20, Vet. 21, Banners. 22, So-U. 23, Mel-ton. 24, Ends. 25, Tirade. 26, Bat-ch. 27, Round. 28, Ton. 30, Cats.

Yesterday's Easy S[olution]

ACROSS.—1, Plunge[...] cent. 8, Omen. 10, R[...] Oddity. 14, Elk. 18, [...] Tote. 19, Based. 21, [...] Index. 23, Pier. 26, [...] Fan. 29, Adverb. 30, T[...] Urns. 32, Stripper. 33, [...]

DOWN.—1, Parrot. [...] 3, Erne. 4, Fiddler. 5, [...] Stays. 8, Omit. 9, [...] 13, Terse. 15, Fades. [...] 19, Bid. 20, Sex. 21, [...] 22, Ice. 23, Panned. [...] 25, Relics. 26, Raise. [...] 28, Fur. 30, Turn.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE TOMORROW

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 6. 8.30 Special Education — Our Hour. 9.00 English 5. 9.20 Geography 6. 10.10 Nature 5-6. 10.30 Programme for kindergarteners. 11.10 English 7. 11.30 Geography 7. 12.00 English 8. 12.25 Citizenship 7-9. 12.55 Science. 13.15 Literature 7-9. 15.00 Ma Pitom, English 6 (repeats). 16.00 This Is It (repeat). 17.00 Ot Ve'od — TV game.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS:
17.30 Little House on the Prairie: Injun Kid (in colour)
18.20 Cartoon Film

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.52 Sports
19.27 Programme trailer
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Morasha: the messianic movements in Israel (part two)
20.30 Eight Thirty — bi-weekly arts and entertainment magazine
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 La Traviata. The San Diego Opera Company with Beverly Sills, Richard Fredericks and Henry Price perform Verdi's opera.
23.30 Almost Midnight

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.40 Cartoons. 18.30 French Hour. 18.30 (JTV 3) Big Blue Marble. 19.00 News in French. 19.300 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 The Associates. 21.30 Bestsellers. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Bestsellers (continued).

ON THE AIR

First Programme

7.07 (stereo); Rachmaninov: Prelude in C-Sharp Minor (Lazar Berman); Monteverdi: Madrigal; Mozart: Symphony No. 1, K. 16; Stravinsky: Tango and Ragtime (London Sinfonietta); Beethoven: Horn Sonata op. 17 (Hermann Baumann); Monteverdi: Madrigal; Casals: Saint Martin (Kostelanetz); Rachmaninov: Prelude in G Minor (Ashkenazy)
8.05 (stereo): Purcell: Virtuous Wife Suite (Hogwood); J.C. Bach: Quartet for 2 Flutes, Violin and Cello (Rampal, E. and P. Zukerman, Junnelly); Bruch: Violin Concerto No. 3 (Accardo); Beethoven: Piano Quartet No. 2 (1782) (Engel, Berlin Philharmonic); Britten: Serenade for Tenor, Horn and Strings (Peter Pears, Dennis Brain, Britten)
10.05 (stereo): Bizet: L'Arlesienne Overture (Stokowski); Mozart: Adagio from Serenade for 13 Wind Instruments (Barenboim); Bach: Toccata and Fugue in D Minor; *Rachmaninov: Choral Piece;* Dvorak: Dumka from Piano Quintet (Cleveland Quartet); Beethoven: Allegretto from Symphony No. 7
11.00 Sephardi songs
11.15 Elementary school broadcasts
11.30 Education for All
12.05 (stereo): Composer of the Week — Robert Schumann — Konzertstueck for Four Horns and Orchestra: Trio No.1 (Cortot, Thibaut, Casals); Presto Passionato
13.00 (stereo): Arnold: Scottish Dance; Delius: Paris; Purcell: Amphytrion; Walton: Two Pieces
14.10 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeat)
15.55 Notes on a new book
16.05 (stereo): Haydn: Symphony No. 85 La Reine (Menuhin)
16.30 (stereo): Youth Concert—works by Jannequin, Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert and Prokofiev
17.30 Programmes for Olim
21.00 (stereo): The Jerusalem String Trio and the Ariel Trio—Brahms: Sextet op. 18; Tchaikovsky: Souvenir de Florence
22.15 (stereo): Records and Recordings
23.15 (stereo): Jazz Improvisations
00.10 (stereo): Choral Music—The Poznan Men's and Boys' Choir—works by Zielenski, Scarlatti and Schuetz; The Rias Chamber Choir and the Danish Radio Choir—works by Bach, Homboe and Zimmerman

Second Programme

7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Productive Pace — magazine for workers and employers
12.33 Hebrew songs
13.00 Midday — news commentary
14.10 Anything Goes — music, chat
16.05 Health and medicine magazine
17.10 Beautiful Land (repeat)
18.07 Of Men and Figures — economics magazine
18.48 Bible Reading — Isaiah 48:14-25
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
20.10 Sabbath songs
22.05 With People — psychic experiences (part two)
23.05 The Second Half — women's magazine

Army

6.30 University on the Air — Dr. Peretz Lavie talks about sleep and dreaming
7.07 "707" — Alex Anski presents selections of music and items from the morning newspapers
8.05 IDF Morning newsreel
9.05 Morning sounds
11.05 Israeli Autumn — songs, chat with Eli Yisraeli
14.05 Two Hours — music, art, cinema and theatre reviews, interviews anecdotes and music
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 IDF Evening newsreel
18.05 Military magazine
19.05 Needle in a Record Stack
21.00 Mabat newsreel

NEWS BULLETINS

Army Radio: Every hour on the hour.

First Programme: Every two hours, from 7 a.m. to midnight. 6 p.m. broadcast is in easy Hebrew. Second Programme: 6.05 a.m., then every hour on the hour until 1 a.m. Third Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

NEWS IN ENGLISH

7.00 (Fourth, Fifth) *
14.00 (Fourth, Fifth) *
18.00 (Fourth) *
20.00 (Fourth) *
22.00 (Fifth) *
00.30 (Fifth) *

* Fourth programme: 737 kHz; Jerusalem area 674: central and southern Israel 1025
* Fifth programme: Short wave and FM 88.2 MHz

NEWS BULLETINS

Army Radio: Every hour on the hour.

First Programme: Every two hours, from 7 a.m. to midnight. 6 p.m. broadcast is in easy Hebrew. Second Programme: 6.05 a.m., then every hour on the hour until 1 a.m. Third Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

VOICE OF PEACE

Continuous music 24 hours a day. News broadcasts: Weekdays hourly 7.00 a.m.-18.00 p.m.; 22.00-24.00. Saturdays 9 a.m.-18.00 p.m.; 22.00-24.00

EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS

15 minutes of news and features twice daily. First Programme — 11.35 a.m. and 7 p.m.

NEWS COMMENTARY

Second Programme: Following the news at 7 a.m. 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Army Radio: Following the 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. news and at 11.40 p.m.

BBC

1322 kiloHertz:
World Service newsreels at 14.00, 17.00 and 20.15.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9

Eden: Urban Cowboy; Edison: Treason at the Top; Habirah: Seed of Innocence; Kfir: Diamonds Go With Everything; Mitchell: The Real Game; Orion: Brubaker 4, 6.30, 9; Orna: The Song Remains the Same 4, 6.30, 9; Ron: Friday the 13th; Semadar: Rocky Horror Picture Show 7, 9; Binyenei Ha'ooma: Being There 6.30, 9; Cinema 1: Eyes of Laura Mars 7; *Days of Heaven* 9.15; Israel Museum: Wizard of Oz 3.30; Cinematheque: Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner 7; Country is Calm 9.30.

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Allenby: Urban Cowboy; Ben-Yehuda: The Rose; Chen: Xanadu; Dekel: Brubaker 7, 9.30; Drive-In: Singer *from* Seville 5.30; Great Escape 7, 9.30; *Sex film*, at midnight; Esther: La Derobade; Gat: Rough Cut; Gordon: Profumo Di Donna; Hod: Someone Like You; Limor: American Gigolo; Maxim: Badlands; Mograbi: Chapter Two; Ophir: Bullet; Orly: Friday the 13th; Paris: Nosferatu the Vampire 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peer: My Brilliant Career; Ramat Aviv: Avalanche Express 7.30, 9.30; Shahaff: The Apple; Studio: Being There 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tchelet: Life of Brian: Tel Aviv: When a Stranger Calls; Tel Aviv Museum: Confidence; Zafon; The Real Game

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9

Amphitheatre: Driver; Ar[mon]: Slavers; Atzmon: La Derob[ade]; Chen: Long Riders; Galor: [...] Sea Hijack 10, 2, 7; *The Dirt[y] Coming* 12, 4, 9; Keren Or: [...] Getaway; Moriah: All that Ja[zz] 9; Orah: Tess 6, 9; Orion: P[...] Pleasure 5 nonstop; Orly: Roug[h ...] 6.45, 9; Peer: American Gigolo; [...] Schizoid; Shavit: The Rose 6.45[...]

RAMAT GAN

Armon: Manhattan 4, 7.15, [...] Oasis: Rough Cut 4, 7.15, 9.30; Or[...] Tom Horn 7.15, 9.30; Rama: Se[duc]tion of Joe Tynan 4, 7.15, 9.30; Ra[mat] Gan: Hot Stuff 7.15, 9.30

HERZLIYA

David: Manhattan 7.15, 9.15 Tif[eret]: Final Countdown 7.15, 9.15

HOLON

Migdal: It's a Mad, Mad World [...] 9.15

PETAH TIKVA

Shalom: Slavers, Sun., Mon., T[ues.] Thur. 7, 9.15; Wed. 9.15; Doc Sav[age] Sun., Wed., Thur. 4

NETANYA

Esther: Search and Destroy 4.3[0 ...] 9.30

KIRON

Matnas: Lemon Popsicle, M[...] Thur. 8.30; Superman, Sun., Thu[r. ...]

RAMAT HASHARON

Star: Family Plot 9.15; Yo[ung] Frankenstein 7; Hot Lead and C[old] Feet. Sun., Tues., Thur. 4.30.

هكذا من الأصل

Forecast of bigger exports [illegible]nd higher prices for citrus

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

[illegible]L AVIV. — Exports of fresh [illegible]us are expected to run ten to 12 [illegible] cent higher in the current [illegible]0/81 season than last year, ac[illegible]ding to the Citrus Marketing [illegible]ard.

Prices are expected to be higher [illegible] but the exact amount is an un[illegible]wn figure at present," the [illegible]kesman said, pointing out that [illegible] depended on a variety of fac[illegible]ors, including the prices of Israel's competitors."

In the 1979/80 season, Israel exported 44.8 million crates, which brought in $252m. This season's exports should be about 48 million crates.

The Citrus Marketing Board is not to be confused with the Citrus Products Marketing Board; the former is headed by Zvi Kenan and the latter by Amihai Zur. The former markets only fresh fruit and the latter sells processed citrus products.

The Citrus Products Marketing Board is not expecting a good year, since it is facing stiff competition from Brazil, which can process and ship citrus products at very competitive prices. It is, however, much more difficult to ship fresh fruit from Brazil to the European market.

About 20-23 per cent of the fresh fruit is expected to go to the UK and roughly the same amount to West Germany. Other main markets are France, Finland, Sweden, Holland, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Norway, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Austria and Demark.

All of these countries take more than one million crates, while Ireland, Singapore, Japan, the U.S., Canada, Iceland, South Africa, Australia, Argentina and Hong Kong take much smaller quantities.

Defending bank interest rates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The interest rates charged by the banks for commercial loans in domestic currency can have only a negligible influence on the inflationary spiral, Dr. David Klein, senior economist at Bank Leumi, yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post*. He was reacting to a recent statement by Gideon Patt, Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism.

"Only about 15 per cent of the money a bank lends is what is commonly known as free, that is, money for which the banks themselves fix the interest rates," he said. "The remaining 85 per cent is either directed credits or linked to foreign currency. In the first case the interest rate is fixed by the Bank of Israel; in the second by the international money market."

Dr. Klein noted that even concerning the 15 per cent of "free money," the Bank of Israel fixed a credit ceiling as a means of limiting the amount of money which could be lent. This was done as an anti-inflationary move.

However, limiting the amount of credit also led to increasing the interest rates, since it made it harder to get loans. At present, the interest rate was 150 per cent a year.

"This may seem high," Dr. Klein admitted, "if the rate of inflation is 120 per cent a year; but it is low if the rate of inflation is 160 per cent or more a year — which now seems to be the case."

Elscint earnings please Wall Street

Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Elscint's earnings for the second quarter, ending September 30, 1980, were $0.39 a share, compared with $0.08 a share in the same period a year ago. These figures were announced on Friday by Dr. Avraham Suhami, Elscint's president.

The quarterly earnings were nearly identical with those predicted by John Muir, well-known American broker. Dr. Suhami told the press at Beit Sokolow that for the first six months of the fiscal year earnings came to $0.70, compared with $0.15 a year ago.

Sales for the six-month period were $20m., compared with $28m. for the whole of the preceding year. On Thursday night and in response to the profit announcement Elscint's shares rose by nearly $3, to $35.75, in over-the-counter trading in the U.S.

The company recently completed a new financing issue which according to Dr. Suhami netted $18.9m. in new funds.

At the Radiological Society of North America meeting at Dallas, beginning today, Elscint is introducing two new computerized tomograph "scanner" systems. The Exel-1002 has been labelled the top-of-the-line system, outperforming scanners now on the market. Another model, the Exel 820, characterized as the "poor man's" scanner, is intended solely for head tomography. Its price of about $250,000 is a fraction of the larger models.

The introduction of Dynex 44, a real-time ultrasonic scanner, marks the first time Elscint is entering the ultrasound field.

11 per cent index depresses market

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — Friday's announcement of an 11 per cent rise in the cost-of-living index for October was more than the share market could tolerate and prices fell along a broad front. This marks the second consecutive Sunday when shares have fallen steeply. After last week's drop prices recovered and finished the week on the upside.

As was to be expected the index-linked bond market responded to demand, and prices rose by 3 per cent, on the average. Some bonds appreciated by as much as 4 per cent. The Bank of Israel reported renewed demand for new issues. The central bank yesterday sold some IS14m. worth of new issues at a price of 101.

A less than normal amount of price stabilization resulted in the fall in price of some commercial bank shares. IDB eased by 2, Union by 20, Mizrahi by 10 and Maritime 0.5 by 49. Bank Leumi, in very active trading, remained unchanged. Hapoalim lost 2.6 per cent.

Mortgage bank issues trended lower. Mishkan was active and eased by 20 points. Shilton (r) fell by 14 points.

Insurance stocks were broadly lower. Hassneh (r) was down by 23 points, while Phoenix 0.5 was losing 34 points. Yardenia shares came up as "sellers only."

The selling trend extended fully to real estate and land development equities. Azorim was down by 30, while HLB Real Estate shares were "sellers only." The same was true of the Bayside stock. Rassco fell by 45 points.

Selling was also felt in the industrial sector, but a number of shares came through with gains. Alliance, in the wake of a good earnings report, was "buyers only." Elron 0.2 gained 40 points. Heavy losers included Elbit 0.1, down 175. The 0.5 Elbit shares were "sellers only." Arad was also "sellers only," as Frutarom was falling by 13 points.

Down-moving share prices were also the order of the day among investment company securities. *Discount Investments* retreated by 18 points. The shares of the investment company have been steady winners in the recent past.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

	Closing price	Volume IL1,000	Change
Comm. Banks & Bankholding			
IDB prf	5142.0	.9	n.c.
IDB r	1166.0	1,009.5	—2.0
IDB B r	1168.0	16.2	n.c.
IDB prf A	1350.0	3.1	n.c.
IDB op 4	—	—	—
IDB op 5	1260.0	57.6	n.c.
IDB op 6	1013.0	152.7	n.c.
IDB op 7	1005.0	80.2	+25.0
IDB op 8	945.0	54.3	n.c.
Union	952.0	226.3	—20.0
Union op	2180.0	1.2	n.c.
Union op 3	1030.0	18.4	—20.0
Union op 4	485.0	92.8	—15.0
Union op 6	721.0	130.9	—13.0
Union sc	490.0	6.3	—10.0
Union sc5	316.0	21.6	—10.0
Discount r	1426.0	90.9	—2.0
Discount A r	1426.0	35.1	—2.0
Discount A sc	549.0	214.5	—2.0
Mizrahi r	770.0	437.8	—10.0
Mizrahi b	770.0	214.9	—10.0
Mizrahi op 2	2980.0	2.0	—45.0
Mizrahi op 3	1190.0	20.8	+15.0
Mizrahi sc 4	930.0	.2	—10.0
Mizrahi sc 5	787.0	5.0	+17.0
Mizrahi sc 6	642.0	5.2	—21.0
Mizrahi sc 7	541.0	30.3	—19.0
Maritime 0.1	779.0	65.1	—13.0
Maritime 0.5	803.0	34.0	—49.0
Hapoalim pfr.	2230.0	5.4	+4.0
Hapoalim r	976.0	2,021.0	—26.0
Hapoalim 50% di	966.0	70.3	—26.0
Hapoalim b	1003.0	102.8	n.c.
Hapoalim op 4	2360.0	3.6	—40.0
Hapoalim op 5	1905.0	4.6	—30.0
Hapoalim op 7	1113.0	35.8	—35.0
Hapoalim op 9	1670.0	70.5	—28.0
Hapoalim op 10	796.0	30.0	—34.0
Hapoalim sc 6	767.0	13.8	—20.0
Hapoalim sc 8	529.0	64.5	—15.0
General A	916.0	127.4	n.c.
General op 6	652.0	16.2	n.c.
General sc 4	470.0	13.3	—9.0
General sc 5	140.0	36.4	—4.0
Leumi	1047.0	2,994.6	n.c.
Leumi op 2	2052.0	14.4	n.c.
Leumi op 4	955.0	53.2	n.c.
Leumi op 5	871.0	112.0	n.c.
Leumi sc 6	993.0	5.0	n.c.
Leumi sc 7	859.0	3.2	n.c.
Leumi sc 8	540.0	17.7	n.c.
Leumi sc 9	136.5	2,427.3	n.c.
OHH r	1085.0	28.4	n.c.
OHH b	1095.0	1.0	n.c.
Danot A IL10	530.0	572.5	—8.0
Danot IL50	450.0	300.3	+20.0
FIBI sc 1	1164.0	85.3	—21.0
FIBI r	898.0	119.5	—9.0
Mortgage Banks			
Gen Mtge r	740.0	68.5	—6.0
Gen Mtge b	737.0	51.6	—6.0
Gen Mtge op 114	2265.0	.6	+5.0
Gen Mtge op 117	580.0	4.9	—10.0
Gen Mtge 129	560.0	4.8	n.c.
Gen Mtge db 116	325.0	2.1	n.c.
Carmel r	510.0	30.3	—22.0
Carmel b	560.0	—	—30.0
Carmel op A	315.0	40.0	—29.0
Carmel db 10	197.0	21.7	—15.0
Binyan r	529.0	.4	—10.0
Binyan 50% div 80	384.0	13.7	—16.0
Dev & Mtge r	538.0	52.5	—7.0
Dev & Mtge b	540.0	6.4	—3.0
Dev & Mtge op 88	1020.0	4.0	—32.0
Dev & Mtge op 95	422.0	2.0	—9.0
Dev & Mtge db 87	—	—	—
Dev & Mtge db 94	280.0	4.9	—4.0
Mishkan	817.0	153.6	—20.0
Mishkan op 3	804.0	21.3	—15.0
Mishkan r	833.0	28.8	—14.0
Mishkan b	—	—	—
Mishkan sc. op	1187.0	6.0	n.c.
Mishkan op 2	524.0	25.5	—20.0
Tefahot prf. r	715.0	50.2	—36.0
Tefahot prf. b	708.0	43.9	—22.0
Tefahot r	710.0	144.1	—30.0
Tefahot b	715.0	95.5	—38.0
Merav r	708.0	53.9	—40.0
Merav op	1275.0	.8	—45.0
Financing Institutions			
Shilton r	161.0	419.9	—14.0
Shilton b	275.0	7.6	—10.0
Shilton op A	206.0	13.9	—3.0
Shilton op 6	364.0	12.9	n.c.
Shilton op 5	119.0	70.3	—6.5
Shilton sc 1	159.0	34.0	—9.0
Shilton sc 2	182.0	s.o.	—9.5
Otz. Lataasiya r	640.0	23.1	—10.0
Otz. Lataasiya b	640.0	30.3	—10.0
Ampal r	1795.0	s.o.	—95.0
Agriculture A	500.0	12.0	—16.0
Ind Dev prf.	415.0	1.4	n.c.
Clal Lease IL1 r	302.0	39.9	—33.0
Clal Lease IL5 r	301.0	12.1	—20.0
Clal Lease op	232.0	37.8	—30.0
Insurance			
Aryeh r	549.0	16.6	—21.0
Aryeh op	1924.0	—	—
Aryeh sc	270.0	9.9	—5.0
Ararat IL1 r	x1180.0	32.3	+43.0
Ararat IL5 r	x569.0	230.7	—31.0
Reinsurance 0.1	874.0	29.3	—26.0
Reinsurance 0.5	460.0	142.6	—29.0
Hassneh r	635.0	356.7	—23.0
Hassneh nd 80	620.0	222.1	—23.0
Hassneh b	646.0	122.4	—23.0
Hassneh op	616.0	23.8	—18.0
Hassneh op 2	435.0	145.1	—17.0
Phoenix IL1 r	d560.0	6.2	—36.0
Phoenix IL5 r	d570.0	5.6	—34.0
Yardenia IL1 r	480.0	6.2	—23.0
Yardenia IL5 r	388.0	s.o.	—20.0
Sahar r	560.0	35.6	—45.0
Sahar b	605.0	1.9	—1.0
Sahar op	251.0	21.8	—8.0
Sahar sc	145.0	23.1	—1.0
Securitas r	867.0	8.4	n.c.
Securitas op	765.0	8.9	—10.0
Zur r	634.0	9.4	+4.0
Zur b	625.0	12.2	n.c.
Comm. services & Utilities			
Motor House b	—	—	—
Delek r	x455.0	151.8	—35.0
Delek b	x499.0	3.0	n.c.
Delek op	3019.0	1.1	n.c.
Delek db 2	935.0	.3	—
Cold Store IL1	—	—	—
Cold Store IL10	—	—	—
Cold Store db 2	—	—	—
Isr. Electric r	481.0	6.8	—50.0
Lighterage IL1	dx3528.0	.1	+120.0
Lighterage IL5	dx1400.0	6.0	—75.0
Lighterage op 2	1975.0	1.5	—100.0
Lighterage db 1	691.0	4.3	—30.0
Rapac IL1 r	1010.0	3.2	+20.0
Rapac IL5 r	666.0	—	—35.0
Rapac op 1	418.0	15.3	b.c.
Supersol A	—	—	—
Supersol B	—	—	—
Land Development Building, Citrus			
Azorim r	z410.0	53.9	—30.0
Azorim op A	z490.0	22.5	—22.0
Azorim db 1	—	—	—
Africa Isr. IL1	1525.0	10.5	—15.0
Africa Isr. IL10	1425.0	9.4	—15.0
ILDC r	634.0	114.4	—16.0
ILDC nd	644.0	31.8	—16.0
ILDC b	660.0	24.2	—44.0
ILDC op A	2065.0	2.0	—55.0
ILDC op B	910.0	14.0	—20
ILDC db 3	570.0	5.4	—21.0
ILDC db 4	650.0	3.6	—20.0
HLB Realty	223.0	s.o.	—12.0
HLB Realty	171.0	s.o.	—9.0
HLB Realty op	162.0	22.6	—8.0
Solel Boneh A	3910.0	.1	n.c.
Solel Boneh C	3685.0	3.0	n.c.
Prof & Bldg.	855.0	56.0	—17.0
Prof & Bldg op A	1800.0	1.5	+52.0
Prop & Bldg op B	950.0	6.0	—20.0

	Closing price	Volume IL1,000	Change
Prop & Bldg db 4	1150.0	.7	+18.0
Prop & Bldg db 6	873.0	.2	—10.0
Bayside IL1	578.0	s.o.	—30.0
Bayside IL5	584.0	s.o.	—30.0
Bayside op	399.0	8.9	—20.0
Ispro r	320.0	109.8	—5.0
Ispro op	206.0	114.7	+15.0
Isras r	1295.0	3.9	—10.0
Mehadrin r	2390.0	1.6	—25.0
ICP r	3040.0	—	—
Neot Aviv r	701.0	14.6	+3.0
Pri Or r	1730.0	.7	—17.0
Caesarea r	448.0	30.3	—12.0
Rassco prf r	620.0	24.9	—20.0
Rassco r	579.0	21.1	—45.0
Industrials			
Urdan IL1	780.0	14.0	n.c.
Urdan IL1 1/3 div	694.0	2.0	—16.0
Urdan IL5	138.0	9.6	—2.0
Urdan IL5 1/3 div	690.0	6.8	—20.0
Urdan op 1	750.0	20.2	—23.0
Urdan op 2	640.0	19.1	—29.0
Elbit IL1 r	2025.0	15.9	—175.0
Elbit IL5 r	2375.0	s.o.	—125.0
Alliance r	3499.0	b.o.	+166.0
Elco IL1 r	1150.0	1.3	n.c.
Elco IL2.5 r	418.0	s.o.	—22.0
Elco IL2.5 b	403.0	17.4	—17.0
Elco op A	505.0	4.1	—50.0
Elco db 1	250.0	11.2	—6.0
Electra IL1 r	898.0	.3	—25.0
Electra IL5 r	474.0	46.9	—38.0
Electra op 2	605.0	4.6	—45.0
Electra db	518.0	1.9	—20.0
Electra db 2	306.0	4.9	—34.0
Elron IL1 r	2107.0	27.8	n.c.
Elron IL2 r	2117.0	36.3	+40.0
Elron op A	2698.0	6.0	+18.0
Argaman prf r	296.0	1.6	n.c.
Argaman prf b	333.0	1.7	+17.0
Argaman r	259.0	17.5	n.c.
Argaman b	260.0	12.3	n.c.
Ata B	250.0	23.2	+1.0
Ata C	177.0	474.3	—11.0
Ata op A	160.0	187.0	—9.0
Ata op 3	258.0	101.6	—13.0
Ata db 2	198.0	14.1	—8.0
Dubek prf r	1140.0	7.4	—20.0
Dubek prf b	1150.0	6.3	—35.0
Fertilizers r	—	—	—
Cables r	303.0	24.5	n.c.
Cables b	314.0	45.0	—1.0
HaifaChem r	714.0	30.1	—30.0
HaifaChem op 2	1380.0	11.8	—60.0
HaifaChem db 1	670.0	22.7	—30.0
Teva r	1284.0	30.9	—32.0
Teva b	1440.0	3.0	—10.0
Teva op	2695.0	8.3	+150.0
Teva db 1	479.0	17.4	—31.0
Lodzia IL1 r	700.0	2.0	—20.0
Lodzia IL4 r	300.0	58.9	—11.0
Molett B r	555.0	6.1	n.c.
Moler r	1376.0	.2	n.c.
Phoenicia prf	—	—	—
Dead Sea	941.0	40.9	—29.0
AIPM r	1526.0	25.9	+6.0
AIPM op A	1160.0	20.5	n.c.
AIPM db 1	647.0	30.0	n.c.
Assis	710.0	2.8	+9.0
Assis db 1	532.0	3.4	+34.0
Petrochem r	900.0	135.2	n.c.
Petrochem op A	1650.0	56.2	n.c.
Petrochem db 1	641.0	41.9	—43.0
Nechushtan r	500.0	2.8	—30.0
Elite r	571.0	22.7	—20.0
Elite op 3	1180.0	2.6	—35.0
Elite sc 2	c680.0	6.7	—21.0
Arad r	1344.0	s.o.	—71.0
Polgat IL1 r	1820.0	23.5	—50.0
Polgat IL4 r	1470.0	65.4	—80.0
Polgat op	1688.0	42.3	—42.0
Polygon r	625.0	39.3	n.c.
Rim IL1 r	565.0	12.6	n.c.
Rim IL4 r	345.0	6.7	—22.0
Shemen prf	920.0	1.6	—5.0
Taal B r	340.0	170.8	+17.0
Taal B b	368.0	12.6	n.c.
Taal op	—	—	—
Frutarom r	237.0	40.7	—13.0
Investment & Holding Companies			
Elgar r	d780.0	1.6	+45.0
Elgar b	d855.0	—	—45.0
Ellern r	1466.0	1.6	—12.0
Ellern b	1478.0	—	—
Amissar prf r	564.0	5.0	—26.0
Amissar op	589.0	7.7	n.c.
Central Trade B r	1790.0	1.4	—95.0
Inv. Paz r	950.0	10.8	—15.0
Inv' Paz b	954.0	1.5	—11.0
Wolfson IL1 r	1504.0	.2	—79.0
Wolfson IL10 r	624.0	3.0	n.c.
Wolfson IL10 b	640.0	4.7	—2.0
Amp A r	860.0	1.0	n.c.
Disc Inv r	737.0	126.8	—18.0
Disc Inv b	740.0	17.0	—15.0
Disc Inv op A	1664.0	1.6	—27.0
Disc Inv op B	674.0	9.9	—10.0
Disc Inv op C	574.0	5.1	+30.0
Disc Inv db 130	710.0	—	—
Disc Inv db 135	361.0	20.5	n.c.
Hapoalim Inv r	883.0	83.9	—18.0
Hapoalim Inv b	908.0	—	—
Hapoalim Inv op	1395.0	4.4	+50.0
Leumi Inv r	669.0	103.4	—10.0
Jordan Explo A r	490.0	52.2	+10.0
Jordan Explo op	2483.0	b.o.	+96.0
Jordan Explo op	425.0	13.0	+85.0
Mizrahi Inv r	1025.0	8.8	—5.0
Mizrahi Inv b	1030.0	5.6	n.c.
Clal Trade	370.0	25.9	—16.0
Clal Trade s.c. op	415.0	16.1	—20.0
Clal Trade sc 1	168.0	16.2	n.c.
Export Inv r	1086.0	.6	+51.0
Export Inv b	1055.0	—	+5.0
Koor prf r	3520.0	.2	+75.0
Clal RE r	630.0	57.0	+15.0
Clal RE op A	1315.0	1.6	n.c.
Clal RE db 1	664.0	1.1	+20.0
Clal Inv r	929.0	27.5	—55.0
Clal Ind's	828.0	369.6	—27.0
Clal Ind's 50% di	605.0	79.0	—30.0
Clal Ind's op A	548.0	30.3	—26.0
Clal Ind's db 5	385.0	1.9	—25.0
Landeco r	270.0	117.6	n.c.
Landeco op 1	165.0	137.1	—23.0
Oz Inv B r	354.0	27.3	+10.0
Oz Inv db	498.0	3.2	n.c.
Pama Inv r	376.0	28.9	—7.0
Piryon Inv B r	dx390.0	66.9	n.c.
Fuel & Explo.			
Oil Explo Paz	318.0	314.2	+5.0
Oil Explo rights	220.0	28.9	—13.0
Fedoil	600.0	1.5	—20.0
Naphtha	1385.0	.6	—15.0
Lapidot r	—	—	—
Lapidot b	—	—	—

Abbreviations:

s.o.	sellers only	n.c.	no change
b.o.	buyers only	r	registered
d	without dividend	b	bearer
c	without coupon	prf	preferred
x	without bonus	op	option
z	without rights	conv	convertible
s.c.	subordinated capital notes		

These stock prices are unofficial.

Most active shares

Leumi	1047	2994.6	n.c.
Hapoalim R	976	2021.0	—26.0
IDB	1166	1009.5	—2.0
Shares traded	IS134.3m		
Convertibles	IS7.9m		
Bonds	IS21.6m		

General share index, down 1.7%, to 284.9

New York Stock Exchange

Nov. 14

	Closing Prices	Change
Allied Chemical	61¼	+1⅞
Aluminium Co. of America	68⅝	—⅞
Amerada Hess	48⅝	+⅛
Amer. Tel & Tel	48⅞	—⅜
Bally Manuf.	20⅞	—⅝
Black & Decker	19⅜	—
Boeing	39⅛	—⅜
Canadian Pacific	38¾	+½
CBS	32⅜	+1⅛
Chase Manhattan Bank	42¼	—⅜
Coca-Cola	31⅞	+¼
Colgate Palmolive	14¼	—
Columbia Pictures	34½	+⅜
Combustion Engineering	—	—
Disney, Walt	48⅝	—⅛
Dome Mines	98½	+⅛
Du Pont I.E.	42⅜	+⅜
Eastman Kodak	72⅛	—1
Exxon	82⅜	+1⅛
Gen. Dynamics	78	—⅝
Gen. Electric	58¼	+⅛
General Motors	49⅛	+⅜
Gilette	27⅞	—⅛
Goodyear	—	—
Gulf Oil Canada	19½	+⅞
Hecla Mining	40⅜	+⅜
Hewlett-Packard	87	+2½
Homestake Mining	78⅛	—
Houston Oil	45⅝	+1⅜
Hughes Tool	88⅜	+1⅝
IBM	71⅝	+⅜
International Paper	42½	+1
Johns Manville	25⅞	—
Litton Inds.	76⅝	—1⅜
Lockheed	35¼	—¼
McDermott, J. Ray	41	+1
Minnesota Mining	58¼	+⅜
National Semiconductor	42⅝	—⅛
Pittson Co	27	+¼
RCA	32½	+1⅜
Ranger Oil	54½	+2
Revlon	48½	+½
Sears Roebuck	16⅛	—⅛
Spectra-Physics	55¼	+⅛
Std. Oil Indiana	82	+1⅛
Tenneco	51⅛	+2⅜
Texaco	44⅝	+⅜
TWA	21	+1⅞
Union Carbide	49⅛	—⅝
U.S. Steel	23½	+⅜
Westinghouse	31⅛	—⅝
Weyerhaeuser	34	—
Woolworth	25¼	+⅝
Xerox	65⅛	—
Israeli Shares		
*IDB Ordinary	3¼	—3¼
*IDB Prefd.	14⅜	—15⅛
Alliance Tire & Rubber Co	7⅞	+¼
Etz Lavud	—	—
*Elscint	37⅞	33
*Scitex	42½	—44
Amer. Isr. Paper Mills	—	—

*Over the counter bid/asked prices

This selected list courtesy of

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Representative bond prices

6.5% Defence loan		
70 (Ayin)	—	—
75 (Ayin Heh)	—	—
81 (Peh Aleph)	—	—
90 (Tzadi)	2410.0	+50.0
4% Gov't development		
Group 1. Yield:	—0.05	
3001	2394.0	n.c.
3007	2204.0	n.c.
Group 7. Yield:	+0.22	
3020	1622.0	n.c.
3025	1576.0	n.c.
Defence loan 69.		
34 (Lamed Dalet)	1742.0	+50.0
210 (Reish Yod)	1188.0	—36.0
4% Gov't (90% C-o-L)		
Group 22. Yield:	+0.74	
3101	1247.0	n.c.
3106	1089.0	n.c.
Group 24. Yield:	+0.80	
3110	1016.0	n.c.
3115	960.0	n.c.
4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 42. Yield:	+1.06	
3210	786.3	b.o.
3206	763.2	b.o.
6% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 52. Yield:	+0.34	
3501	720.8	n.c.
3504	632.3	n.c.
7% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 62. Yield:	+0.44	
3522	625.9	n.c.
3526	581.8	n.c.
Group 66. Yield:	+0.61	
3534	493.4	n.c.
3541	448.9	n.c.
Group 68. Yield:	+0.65	
3546	431.0	n.c.
3551	408.0	n.c.
Group 70. Yield:	+0.59	
3554	377.2	n.c.
3567	360.1	n.c.
Gov't dble-optn linked		
2001	589.1	n.c.
2015	503.9	n.c.
2031	374.4	b.o.
Dollar denom bonds		
Hollis 15	96.5	+1.5
Hollis 20	85.1	—.9
Bonds 100% linked to foreign currency		
5.5% Gov't 6026	301.0	b.o.
6% Isr. Electric Corp. B	—	—
5% Dead Sea Works	1770.0	n.c.
Bonds 7½ linked to foreign currency		
6003	348.0	+2.0

Current accounts have fast turnover

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Money in current accounts changed hands every 2.7 days in July, on the average, a new high for the country.

Figures published by the Examiner of Banks, comparing the aggregate levels of credits and debits on demand deposits (current accounts), showed that the turnover rate has been rising due to accelerating inflation and increasing credit restrictions.

The current figures are probably even higher, since the practice of "value days" was still in effect in July, and banks did not credit accounts immediately on the day moneys were deposited.

Eighteen months ago the turnover rate was five days, which was considered to be high, even then.

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Tal Aroyo

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

Foreign Currency Rates for 16.11.80

Country	Currency		Buying (Cheques and transactions)	Selling (Cheques and transactions)	Buying (Banknotes)	Selling (Banknotes)
U.S.A.	Dollar	1	6.6103	6.6767	6.5400	6.7400
Great Britain	Sterling	1	15.9737	16.1342	15.8000	16.2900
Germany	Mark	1	3.4772	3.5122	3.4400	3.5500
France	Franc	1	1.5006	1.5156	1.4800	1.5300
Holland	Gulden	1	3.2073	3.2395	3.1700	3.2700
Switzerland	Franc	1	3.8634	3.9022	3.8200	3.9400
Sweden	Krona	1	1.5448	1.5603	1.5100	1.5800
Norway	Krone	1	1.3220	1.3353	1.2900	1.3500
Denmark	Krone	1	1.1299	1.1413	1.1000	1.1500
Finland	Mark	1	1.7585	1.7761	1.7200	1.7900
Canada	Dollar	1	5.5751	5.6311	5.4700	5.6800
Australia	Dollar	1	7.7208	7.7983	7.3600	7.9400
South Africa	Rand	1	8.8247	8.9138	6.9200	9.3800
Belgium	Franc	10	2.1701	2.1919	2.1000	2.2100
Austria	Schilling	10	4.9065	4.9557	4.8500	5.0000
Italy	Lire	1000	7.3398	7.4136	6.4600	7.4800
Japan	Yen	1000	31.0926	31.4049	30.7600	31.7000

"Dollar Paz" and "Euro Paz" Buying and Selling rates for 16.11.80

		Buying	Selling
"Dollar Paz"	1 unit	23.6523	23.8899
"Euro Paz"	1 unit	33.4019	33.7374

Interest rates (%) for non-resident deposit accounts (Patach) and Israeli resident deposit accounts (Patam) for 17.11.80

		Patach 3	Patach 6	Patach 12	Patam 3	Patam 6	Patam 12
U.S.A.	Dollar	14⅞	14¾	13¾	13¼	13	12¼
Great Britain	Sterling	15⅜	15¼	14⅝	14¼	13¾	12⅞
Germany	Mark	9	9⅛	9⅛	7¼	7½	7½
Holland	Gulden	8⅞	9¼	9⅜	7½	8	8⅛
Canada	Dollar	12	12¼	12¾	10⅝	10⅞	11¼
France	Franc	9¾	10⅞	11⅞	8½	9⅜	10⅜
Switzerland	Franc	5¼	5⅛	5⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞
"Dollar Paz"		12⅛	12½	11½	10⅝	10⅜	10
"Euro Paz"		12¾	12½	11⅞	11⅛	10¾	10⅜

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FOREIGN CURRENCY
14.11.80

Friday's foreign exchange rates against the Israel Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under $3000, and transactions in other currencies under the equivalent of $500.

	Selling	Buying
U.S.$	6.6760	6.6110
DM	3.5085	3.4745
Swiss Fr.	3.8970	3.8595
Sterling	16.1235	15.9655
French Fr.	1.5160	1.5015
Dutch Fl.	3.2390	3.2075
Austrian Sch. (10)	4.9560	4.9070
Swedish Kr.	1.5590	1.5440
Danish Kr.	1.1405	1.1295
Norwegian Kr.	1.3350	1.3220
Finnish	1.7750	1.7605
Canadian $	5.6305	5.5760
Rand	8.9170	8.8305
Australian $	7.8165	7.7405
Belgian Fr. (10)	2.1865	2.1655
Yen (100)	3.1375	3.1075
Italian Lire (1000)	7.4105	7.3385

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

U.S.$	2.4150/60	per £
Swiss Fr.	1.7115/25	per $
Belgium Fr.	30.52/5350	per $
Swedish Kr.	4.2810/20	per $
French Fr.	4.4035/60	per $
Danish Kr.	5.8615/40	per $
Dutch Fl.	2.0595/10	per $
DM	1.9003/13	per $
Italian Lire	901.30/60	per $
Norwegian Kr.	5.0005/15	per $
Yen	212.65/80	per $

Gold Price: $612.50/614.00

FORWARD RATES:

	1 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.
£/$	2.4127/143	2.4109/126	2.4108/128
DM/$	1.8905/921	1.8703/715	1.8467/487
Sw.Fr./$	1.6970/983	1.6687/702	1.6345/370

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Chairman:
Mr. Avraham Wolfenson

on Sunday, November 23, 1980, at 8.00 p.m.
at The Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation, 43 Jabotinsky St.

Israel Lands Administration
Tel Aviv and Central Districts

Offer for Lease of Plot for Construction of 2 Residential Units in Eastern Rishon Lezion

Tender No. TA/80/72

The Israel Lands Administration offers for lease a plot for the construction of 2 residential units as follows:

Block	Parcel/Plot	Approx. area in sq.m.	Number of floors	Total construction percentage	Minimum required sum in IS	Deposit in IS
4243	277/a	494	2	50	130,680	6500

Details, sample contracts and bid forms are available at our District Office in Tel Aviv 67138 (Zip Code), 88 Derech Petah Tikva, 1st floor, during usual work week, 8.00 a.m.-12 noon.

Deadline for submitting tenders bids is 12 noon on December 17, 1980. Bids which are not in the tenders mailbox by the above date and hour for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration is not obligated to accept the highest bid or any bid whatsoever.

Israel Lands Administration
Haifa District

Offer for Lease of Plot for Construction of 2 Residential Units in Binyamina

Tender No. H/80/70

The Israel Lands Administration offers for lease a plot for the construction of 2 residential units as follows:

Block	Parcel	Approx. area in sq.m.	Total construction percentage	Minimum required price in IS	Deposit in IS
10215	137	1012	36	121,500	6,000

Details and sample contracts and bid forms are available at our District Office in Haifa 33033 (Zip Code), 13 Derech Ha'atzmaut, 8.30 a.m.-12 noon during usual work days. Tel. 04-660951.

Deadline for submitting bids is 12 noon on December 17, 1980. Bids which are not in the tenders mailbox by the above time and day for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration is not obligated to accept the highest bid or any bid whatsoever.

هكذا من الأصل

An Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Kislev 9, 5741 • Muharram 10, 1401

The A-G vs. Abuhatzeira

SOMETHING FUNNY seems to be happening on Aharon Abuhatzeira's way to the legal forum.

With the police investigation over, Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir has to all appearances already made up his mind to prosecute the Minister for Religious Affairs on charges of bribery and fraud. The charge sheet itself appears to be ready for presentation — but it is not being presented.

Making the standard allowance in the case of a very-important-person, Prof. Zamir has first let Mr. Abuhatzeira's lawyers peruse the files on which the prosecution is to be based. For the past several days Ram Caspi and Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, two of the country's top criminal attorneys, have been boning up on the material, and then asking for more. The obliging attorney-general has, again, obliged: like them, he is taking his time.

The sense of urgency which informed Mr. Abuhatzeira's troops in the early days of the probe, when there was still an expectation that the case might collapse under its own weightlessness, is now singularly missing. Instead of seeking to cut the inquiry short, the present tactic is evidently to stall and procrastinate as long as possible — and then to bar any trial by getting the Knesset to turn down an application for the removal of Mr. Abuhatzeira's parliamentary immunity.

Some unnamed aides of the minister's are now spreading the word that the material supplied to Mr. Caspi and Mr. Toussia-Cohen is woefully deficient in any proof of crime, and that it would be "shameful" to arraign Mr. Abuhatzeira on such evidence as has been procured. This is plainly an invitation to the Knesset to substitute its own judgement for that of Prof. Zamir on whether, on the evidence, Mr. Abuhatzeira should, or should not stand trial.

Although there would be no precedent, nor any warrant for such action by the Knesset, it cannot by any means be ruled out. The present Knesset majority has already shown its leaning in a matter touching its own flesh-and-blood when it rejected, just last month, Prof. Amnon Rubinstein's motion for the agenda to discuss Mr. Abuhatzeira's suspension from his cabinet post until he was cleared of all charges.

It is by no means certain that Prof. Zamir, for all his doubtless good intentions, is acting to lessen the danger of political interference in the case by his playing so generously along with the opposition.

Shamir sparks new ideas

THE FATE of Israel's draft resolution at the UN for a nuclear weapon-free Middle East, will be determined during the course of this week. There is, of course, little chance that it will be acceptable to a majority of the General Assembly's First Committee, and then to the General Assembly plenary. But then even a statement on behalf of motherhood-and-apple-pie would be voted down at the world body if it bore a "Made-in-Israel" label.

In fact, Israeli tacticians at the UN may well decide to withdraw the draft resolution at the last moment, before it is put to the vote.

Nevertheless, this unwonted Israeli diplomatic venture may already be dubbed a success. The best proof of that are reports from New York of the Arab delegations' hasty efforts to discredit and neutralize the Israeli draft by introducing a string of political amendments.

The original draft calls for a regional conference of Middle East states to negotiate a "multilateral treaty", on the model of the South American Tlatelolco pact of 1967, establishing a nuclear-free zone throughout the continent.

Whatever else may be said about it, the concept is a bold one: states, formally at war, would set aside their "conventional" differences in order to enter into solemn and binding mutual undertakings to minimize the nuclear dangers that could engulf them all.

In a parallel move, Israel has at last decided to stop being the sole UN member, year after year, to vote against Egypt's annual draft calling on Middle East states to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and accept International Atomic Agency inspection. This does not signal Israel's acceptance of the treaty itself: in a much-used UN practice, the Israel representative will reiterate this country's long-standing reservations over the efficacy of the NPT regime — reservations whose validity is being amply demonstrated in the region by the examples of Iraq and Pakistan.

The two-pronged Israel initiative runs the risk of being dismissed as a diplomatic gimmick. But there is a good deal more to it than that. It reflects a sincere desire — and a genuine need — to grapple with the nuclear realities of the 1980's in a region where nuclear power-potential is clearly not the exclusive preserve of any single state.

Israel's new initiative reflects, moreover, a refreshing open-mindedness and pragmatism that seems to be flourishing at the Foreign Ministry under the stewardship of Yitzhak Shamir. Despite the doctrinaire basis of the government's peace policy, Mr. Shamir is handling the country's foreign relations, and leading this long-neglected ministry, in a remarkably business-like manner.

Governmental and scientific circles in the West have already reacted favourably to Israel's UN move, and there have been appreciative behind-the-scenes comments at the UN itself. Now it remains to be seen whether these sentiments can be expressed publicly during the debate.

At any event, if the initiative succeeds in chipping away at the outlaw-image that Arab propaganda and Israeli ineptitude have helped affix to this country, it will have been worthwhile.

LABOUR'S LABOURS LOST

PHILIP GILLON laments the fact that the Labour Party is destroying itself when it should be directing its fire at the Likud.

ALL MY thinking life I have been a socialist, to be more specific, a Zionist Socialist. Somebody commented once that anyone under 40 who is not a socialist has no heart, but that anybody over 40 who remains a socialist has no head. Until now I questioned the validity of the second half of this proposition. But recent developments in the Israel Labour Alignment have made me wonder whether — I am now over 40 — I should not give up socialism, or else have my head examined.

When Yitzhak Rabin was prepared to play *éminence grise* behind Yigal Allon in the latter's bid to become leader of the party, that was all right by me. Allon had an impeccable record, as soldier and politician; he was a man with considerable charm, who had many friends and few enemies. Then, alas, he died, and the anti-Peres faction decided to run Rabin himself, openly, as their man. In the whole of the Labour Party, could they not have found a less controversial candidate?

Several readers have already written to *The Jerusalem Post* expressing their astonishment that a man who admitted breaking the country's laws while he was prime minister should offer himself so soon for the country's top political post. True, Rabin's offence was a comparatively minor one, concerning an illegal foreign currency account.

As far as Yitzhak Rabin and his friends are concerned, all is forgiven and forgotten. He claims that he has paid a high price for what he considers to be a peccadillo, and regards the offence as expiated.

But, however amiably we consider what Rabin did, he committed even more serious offences than having a few thousand dollars — not so few, as a matter of fact — in an illegal bank account. When the story first broke, he tried to minimize what he had done with some devious untruths, which were so clumsy that they soon collapsed.

RABIN asserted confidently the other day that he is the people's choice, a claim that appears to be borne out by innumerable public opinion polls. If I am right that there is no possibility of his leading the Labour Party to victory in the elections, how is it that the polls show him as the country's favourite by a wide margin over Peres, Begin, Weizman and all other would-be candidates?

To this, I have several answers. One, of course, is that the whole system of polls has been rather discredited by the outcome of the recent American elections. It is a fair presumption that Americans are far more scientific, methodical and expert than their Israeli counterparts when it comes to taking polls. They have been at it far longer, have more experienced people and more sophisticated tools. And yet, what an error they made about Reagan.

True, this miscalculation at the end of the election campaign does not necessarily invalidate an entire system, one that has often proved accurate.

But the real reason I question the validity of the polls at present is that the issue has not been presented to the people who were polled as it will be by election day. There has been no vituperative campaign organized against Rabin, no systematic references to that bank account in America or to what happened when he was prime minister, no assaults based on the contents of his book.

The Peres camp, mindful that onslaughts on Rabin based on the Labour Party's past might cause excessive harm to Peres' main claim to fame — that he brought Labour out of that black period back to respectability — has been very restrained. Likud will have no such inhibitions if Rabin is chosen by Labour in December.

Yosef Nevo, a strong Rabin supporter, said on the radio that the faction is only exercizing an elementary democratic right in running Rabin. Of course, this is true. I also believe that every individual has the right to commit suicide; why shouldn't a party do so?

But I hope that Nevo and his friends realize that they are fighting for the leadership of the opposition, not for the post of prime minister of Israel. By the time this battle is over, whoever wins it, Rabin or Peres will have as much hope of beating Begin as a celluloid dog would have of catching an asbestos cat in Hades.

H.L. Mencken wrote once, "Under democracy, one party always devotes its chief energies to trying to prove that the other party is unfit to rule — and both commonly succeed, and are right."

This will certainly happen to the Labour Party. Rabin and Peres will savage each other, while Begin laughs and laughs and laughs. Compare this with the position in the Likud — inept, divided, with an appalling record, but united about one thing — the near divinity of Menahem Begin.

Every time Peres criticizes some horrifying error committed by the government, Begin uses a simple ploy in the Knesset. He stands up and reads passages about Peres from Rabin's book. This is perfectly legitimate, and it is very effective. No doubt, if Labour chooses Rabin as Begin's opponent, Begin will read us Rabin's confession, or the judges' verdict on Asher Yadlin, or Avraham Ofer's last note.

THE TRAGEDY of the present hara-kiri in which Labour is engaging with such zeal is that it is taking place at the very moment when it should be quite simple to "finish off" the Likud — instead of each other.

I may be told that all that is needed is that Shimon Peres should emerge victorious. But is it? Mud, as Mencken indicated, sticks. Furthermore, the need to placate opposing groups in the party must make Peres appear to the voters as weak and ineffectual, while they are longing desperately for somebody who is strong and charismatic. Already he has committed errors, like bringing back Israel Galili, of Golda's kitchen cabinet notoriety, to draw up a programme, and letting the party vote for Geula Cohen's inane Jerusalem Law.

If the Rabin group really believes that Peres is so bad, surely they could have found some other person in the movement to support as a candidate. What about Yitzhak Navon? He would, of course, walk home as a winner. Is it too late for him to resign from the presidency in order to be available as a candidate? If not Navon, there must be many others.

The great strength of the Labour Party, compared with Likud, is the large number of very competent men on whom it can always draw. Is the only alternative to Peres someone as controversial as Rabin?

I KNOW THAT from time immemorial, Jews, particularly Zionists, have loved internal feuds. The Zionist movement, and particularly the Zionist socialist movement, has a long trad[illegible] squabbling at times [illegible] people would unite ag[illegible] mon enemy. This seem[illegible] is happening now to L[illegible]

I cannot help recallin[illegible] was prepared to play [illegible] to Allon, so I must assu[illegible] not actuated by perso[illegible] only by the blind a[illegible] hatred of Peres he [illegible] book. But must the p[illegible] country be sacrifi[illegible] obsession?

The pity of it is that [illegible] dulging in this self-a[illegible] and games at a time w[illegible] could have the Likud b[illegible] when the plums of pow[illegible] reach.

All Labour needs to [illegible] out its hand and [illegible] Instead, the opportu[illegible] lost, and the plums are [illegible] back on a platter to L[illegible]

Dry Bones

READERS' LETTERS

ELECTORAL REFORM TO SOLVE COMMUNAL GAP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir,— Professor Shevah Weiss would have been the wiser had he consulted his colleagues, S. Swirsky and Sarah Katzir, or read their findings before writing his article on "Israel's ethnic protesters" (November 2). They concluded their extensive research on the "Interdependence of the Ashkenazim and the Orientals" (1978) by saying that the communal gap is widening, all elements to the contrary notwithstanding.

As one who has dealt with this problem for over 60 years, I believe that we are moving one step forward and two backwards, in spite of progress in many fields, or rather because this progress is awakening the inarticulate masses to their civic rights and potential political power.

I submit that the Sephardim and Orientals are not represented in our legislature, nor in the executive. True there are some 24 M.K.s and three ministers in the Likud government. Together they achieve less than four members of the Aguda because the latter are devoted to and attend to the needs of their constituency.

None of the Sephardim in the Knesset has any responsibility or allegiance to a constituency or the needs of a specific electorate. All are subservient to the party machine that nominates them. Prof. S. Weiss seems to expect that the party machines will give in to non-Ashkenazi protesters. And then what? Will 30 M.K.'s do more for their next of kin in distress? Will they learn or be allowed to cooperate for the sake of the masses they are supposed to represent? Will the parties nominating them tolerate their joint efforts to solve the growing and dangerous gaps dividing the nation? The answer is no.

The first step which must be taken to solve this grave problem is to abandon the unjust, undemocratic proportional system of elections, and reform it so that the elected are responsible to the electors and not to the party machine. Then no representative will dare to ignore his duty to his electorate's needs.

Few members of the Knesset have the slightest hope to be elected on their merits and therefore object to any reform of the system. Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin entered the political arena on the eve of the elections to the fifth Knesset in support of Ben Gurion's commitment to abolish the proportional system. He made this a main plank of his platform to the ninth Knesset. His betrayal of the formal pledges of his party is, to say the least, unforgivable; he has utterly failed in this as in his other undertakings.

I write as a concerned Israeli, not as a Sephardi, nor as an Ashkenazi: we have divided our nation and created the "Second Israel." It is a time bomb which endangers our future as one people.

ELIE ELIACHAR

Jerusalem

HOUSING IN SAFAD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Safad tenants of Amidar were surprised to read *The Jerusalem Post* article of October 16 in which Amidar announced — to the media — that it would repair, on an "experimental basis," 16 out of 100 leaky flats. (As a matter of fact, there are more than 250 leaky flats which were recently occupied by large families and new immigrants.)

This interesting announcement contradicts the facts as we live with them:

1) No tenant committee has received any assurance, promise or guarantee that any apartment will be fully repaired before the wet winter of Safad.

2) No "experimental" repairs are needed. In the similar climatic conditions facing new flats in Ramot and Gilo in Jerusalem, the Ministry of Housing solved identical problems of condensation in leaky flats.

3) The Director of the Ministry of Housing office in the Northern Region and the Director of Amidar in Safad have both admitted to us that the real problem is that housing repairs are expensive.

Officials of the Ministry of Housing expect perhaps that we will remain complacent and passive, and not protest the poor quality of housing purchased by new residents in the Upper Galilee. Our families are determined, however, that our protests will lead to the immediate repair of all our homes in Safad. Ministry of Housing services to the Galilee must improve if the Galilee is to flourish.

DOV LEWANONI, Spokesman
Safad Tenants' Association

Safad.

THE CREATION OF THE STATE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In his article, "Wisdom of B-G" (October 24), Philip Gillon asserts that Ben-Gurion conceived of the creation of a Jewish State in Palestine long before Jabotinsky did.

Gillon is clearly unaware of the proceedings at the 1931 Zionist Congress in Basel, at which I was a delegate from Jerusalem, when Jabotinsky moved a resolution to the effect that the aim of the Zionist movement was the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. That motion was resisted by Ben-Gurion, he argued that it was sheer madness to talk of the possibility of creating an independent state in such a small area (i.e. the area of Palestine prior to any partition scheme) surrounded o[illegible] hostile Arab states. [illegible] motion was then [illegible] whereupon Jabotinsky [illegible] delegate card.

Of course, all that to[illegible] before the adaption o[illegible] programme, by wh[illegible] Gurion had radica[illegible] views.

Tel Aviv.

Philip Gillon comme[illegible]

I did not claim tha[illegible] conceived of the cre[illegible] state long before Jab[illegible] such an assertion is [illegible] surd. I do claim that [illegible] Gurion, and not Jab[illegible] brought about the cre[illegible] State.

LORD SILKIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your London correspondent reported (November 3) that the late father of John Silkin "tended to keep aloof from the Jewish community."

The late Lord Silkin was deeply interested in Israel and in the Technion. The Technion Society of Great Britain came into existence in 1951 at a meeting called by Lord Silkin in the House of Lords. He was the first President of the Society and remained President of what later became known as the British Technion Society until 1962. It was during his leadership of the organization that British Jewry was successfully mobilized to provide funds for the construction of the Churchill Auditorium and the Senate House at Technion City, among other projects.

DAVID FRIEDLANDER
Director of Public Relations,
The Technion

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